The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Bright as the moon's beam display'd on the stream,
And as transient the glittering ray,
As false as the Phantoms in midnight dream,
Which in splendid illusions stray;

Thus hope o'er her form throws the bright beaming Veil,
And lights the dim soul of despair;
'Tis a moment of bliss, but as empty and frail
As the meteor that floats on the air.

The visions of joys, soon obscur'd by a cloud,
In threat'ning destruction impends,
And the storm of despair, fancied happiness shrouds
In grief's dark abyss, disappointment ends.
C. M.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE DELIVERANCE.

An Original Tale—concluded.

XXV.
Still nearer now they gently glide,
Press'd onward by the flowing tide,
Whose dying sounds a moment sleep,
Anon in strains of music creep,
Around that bark so far and lone,
To lull them with its silver tone.
XXVI.
Can e'er anticipation's beam,
There realize their flattering dream;
Is that a land of promis'd charms,
Of golden fruits and fragrant balms?
Or is that Islands' seeming bloom,
A lure to bring a dying doom;
And may reality then throw,
Instead of smiles, a wreath of woe.
Faint grows their hopes and chill the air,
Where bliss was sought may dwell despair,
Fain! fain would cease the unwilling muse,
Nor bathe their hopes with deathly dews.
XXVII.
But oh! in vain—a sunless sky,
Hath brought the dread reality;
For now when joy they thought to feel,
Cold chilling damps around them steal,
That fairy isle they sought to gain,
Is but a frozen, icy plain,
Which floating leaves its wintry day,
In sunny seas to melt away.
And now they sorrowing haste to shun
The spot! so sought—so dearly won,
Of all its promis'd joys bereft,
With fainting hearts that scene is left,
And coldly gleams that icy isle,
Beneath the moon beam's cheerless smile,
As far behind they leave its madness,
To seek their weary way in sadness.
XXVIII.
Again the breeze is warmly blowing,
And bright the beaming stars are glowing,
That in the trembling mirror lie,
Reflected from the dark blue sky;
And softly steal the notes of song,
The distant billowy hills among;
That lightly float, and echoing far,
From voice more sweet than soft guitar;
Oh mild those silver notes reveal,
As o'er the air they gently steal
In tender—clearer, sweeter tone,
Than minstrel ere before hath known.
Such temper'd feelings to the soul,
As bids a flood of rapture roll,
Infusing round desires holy,
Rapt, and pure and melancholy.
XXIX.
Thus flies the night, and thus the day,
Robb'd of the gloom that else would stay,
But for the light of beauties smile,
Which has the power to beguile,
The thoughts and fears whose wasting breath,
Had else been care, and pain, and death;
And time flies brightly, swiftly o'er,
That else away had sadly wore.
XXX.
At last when hope had almost fled,
And all but that dear smile was dead,
Their Heaven-protected bark is blown,
Upon a sea and coast unknown.
But tho' unknown it still is seen
In calm delight—for all the green
And verdent freshness of its shores,
In breezy freshness round them pours;
And all the scene as bright it glows,
Gives kind assurance of repose.
And oh! their tired spirits, such
A resting place requireth much.
XXXI.
Fast, fast they gain the uneven shore,
Round which they hear the billows roar,
Where they may on the rocks be cast,
And find a watery grave at last.
But He who wipes the sorrowing tear
Will not forsake the wanderers here,
But from the surge's foaming wrath,
Will guide them in the destin'd path;
And up the fair retiring bay,
Will lead the short but doubtful way;
Along where rocks on either side,
Oppose the storm-encroaching tide.
To where the chacing billows meet,
And ceaseless waves forever beat,
Against the shore they smile to reach,
And die in surf along the beach.
XXXII.
Here pebbly sands oppose them now,
And ploughing grates the sea-worn prow,—
And oh! as springs he from the side,
With what fond love and manly pride
He takes that offer'd, slender hand,
And bears her to the welcome strand.
O precious burden—happy arms,
To bear so rich a freight of charms.
And now his footsteps dripping o'er,
Imprint the smooth and sandy shore,
With steps that sink and waver so,
The shore seems waving to and fro.
XXXIII.
Behold them bend and prostrate fall,
Before that power which blesses all,
And all their soul is pour'd out there
In grateful strains of praise and prayer,
Oh! from a fate so strange and rude,
How [illegible] the prayers of gratitude,
[illegible] from their trembling souls arise,
In grateful incense to the skies;
To Him who shelter'd them from all,
Their [illegible], and bitter thrall;
And from the [illegible] hath brought them out,
[illegible] encompass'd them about.
Oh then, and thus the vow was given
In memory of that seeming trance,
To consecrate their lives to Heaven,
That wrought their great DELIVERANCE.
HAMLET.

Errata.—Stanza 1, line 3, for "distant" read painful—III, line 4, for "happy" read haply—IX, line 2, for "flowings" read wrongs, line 9, for "where" read whose—XI, line 4, for "of" read for—XIV, line 4, for "where" read whence.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"They have hewn out to themselves cisterns—broken cisterns, that will hold no water." This was one of the charges of degeneracy exhibited against the ancient Israelitish church, by the prophet Isaiah. It will equally apply to any other age, nation, people or individuals whose devices are projected in the folly of the alienated mind, in order to obtain that good, which the rational soul is hungering after. Every thing of a temporal nature perishes with using, and leaves a blank to be filled up, which nothing can supply but that which is of a spiritual nature. He that finds spiritual good, finds something that dont cloy his appetite with the using—the more he feels of it, the more he enjoys it. It is life *eternal* not *transitory*. The soul subsists on without being weary. On its virtue, it wings its way to the ethereal mansions when disrobed of its mortal habiliments. L.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The good old Joseph White, of Bucks county, whose character exhibited a striking example of practical christianity, and who, as a minister of the gospel, had often furnished incontestible evidence of inspiration, when near the close of his days uttered these expressions.

"I have for some time believed, and lived in the hopes thereof, and am now in a measure confirmed, of more glorious things yet to be revealed to the church of Christ, and that further and greater discoveries will yet be made, with respect to the Christian Religion than ever yet has been since the apostacy." See Churchman's Journal, Crookshanks' edition, page 254.

Now if Joseph White, one of the most eminent ministers and a christian of deep experience, had such a belief that more glorious things were to be revealed than had then been made known, it becomes us to consider with attention what may be presented in the dispensations of the present day. When a man venerable for his years, and who for the greatest part of a century, has maintained the dignity and uprightness of a christian, shall represent his views of religion unshackled by outward ceremonies—disencumbered from carnal and material ideas, in order to lead us into more spirituality in our religious devotions, ought we not to be careful how we condemn? Joseph White says "greater discoveries will yet be made"—but while we adhere rigidly and pertinaciously to the precise point at which the fathers of the church have left us, are we promoting as we ought to, that reformation which they were concerned to advance?

I believe that righteousness will increase; but it will be by the faithfulness of each individual to the divine illumination in himself. Not by endeavouring to imitate other people—nor by setting up Creeds or Confessions of Faith, but by simple attention to the unfoldings of the light of the gospel, unshackled by the plottings and contrivances of those who are hostile to the advancement of the church.

When Ralph Sandiford and Benjamin Lay published their earnest expostulations against the slavery of the negroes, their doctrines were considered *new*, and many a high professor was indignant at the encroachment which these reformers were making upon a practice which custom and selfishness had introduced, though entirely inconsistent with the christian character.

It is wisdom in us to learn profitable lessons from the occurrences that are past: the errors of our ancestors should teach us to be more diligent in our devotion and more earnest in our enquiries after truth.

LUCAS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

If a man attends to the illumination of divine light upon his understanding, without being biassed aside by example or custom, however they may have been tolerated in religious characters, he is in a fair way of coming to the knowledge of truth and of becoming a light to those who may be less attentive. Such have been the reformers in all ages—they have not implicitly followed the customs of the times—they have not suffered themselves to be duped by priestcraft to acknowledge irrational systems, designedly imputed to subjugate the mind of man and bind him down to error. Had the systems of religion that were presented to Martin Luther or George Fox, been satisfactory to their enquiring minds, they would never have looked further: But being attentive to the divine illumination, Luther soon discovered the inconsistency of indulgencies, and other gross errors that were incorporated with the Romish religion! George Fox was educated under a more tolerable system, but observing very little even among the high professors that corresponded with the sense he had of the reality of the Christian system, he was led out from the formalities and customs of the times into an experimental and saving knowledge of truth in the heart. Having done the work assigned to him in his day, he closed in peace, triumphing in death, declaring that the seed reigned over all disorderly spirits and over death itself. Many of his co-adjutors in reformation could adopt a similar declaration: Yet it appears that although they did the work of their day, and the fetters with which mankind had long been bound down to systems of human invention were much broken, it continued to be necessary for every man to be attentive to the same illuminating principle to which they were attentive.—Hence Benezet and Woolman found work to do which George Fox appears to have had little concern about, and hence every one will find work to do in promoting reformation; according to the gift received, and his attention to that gift, he will not be tied down to old customs, nor old systems, any further than they are sanctioned by the revelation of truth, independent of the testimonies or traditions of the church.

LUCAS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"It is very questionable whether much service is done to religion by undervaluing the faculty of reason. Man, the only inhabitant of the globe who is capable of religion is also the only one possessed of reason; and indeed it is the possession of the latter which renders him a proper subject of the former. Without reason, man would not be accountable for any of his actions. It appears therefore evident that religion is inseparable from reason."

These expressions are quoted from a small work published by the tract association of Friends in Philadelphia about three years ago. Some benefit may result from the revival of them at the present time.—Memory is worth a great deal to us, and it is often good to make use of it in times of difficulty by calling up what occurred in more tranquil seasons, when the mind was less likely to be warped aside its centre.

L.

AFFECTING TALE.

The following statement is extracted from the Nashville Gazette, not as a tale originated in a poetical fancy, and embellished by the touches of a wild wanton intellect, but as a relation of incidents which have actually occurred, and which, therefore, possess a more powerful claim on our attention and our sympathy. The Gazette states, that the names are known, but from a wish to prevent any painful reflections to some that perhaps knew the parties, they are concealed.

"Jane ——, was the only daughter of a man, who, in the early part of his life, emigrated to the United States from the north of Ireland. Accustomed to a life of industry, by application to his business and suffering from poverty in his youth, he regarded money as the only object worth a reasonable man's attention. By his diligence, he had amassed a considerable fortune, which it was known in the country his daughter would inherit. It is now more than forty years since I have seen her. She was then in the bloom of youth—hope and expectation gave to her a more interesting appearance than I have ever yet witnessed—she was about eighteen; possessing natural good sense, and accomplishments that rendered her the pride and admiration of her friends. Many were the suitors for her hand—but she refused them with such a grace and respect for their feelings that they loved her the more. Among her admirers there was a young man, a native of Massachusetts, respectable by his talents and genius. He was a member of the bar, and, though young, maintained a respectable standing among his brethren. He was loved by all classes, for his gentlemanlike and manly deportment, and nature had given him a striking and interesting appearance. But as yet he was poor and owed to fortune nothing. Chance threw him in the company of Jane—an intimacy was formed, and he frequently visited her father's house, where he received, not only that attention and marked politeness which he deserved by his standing in society, but also experienced that open hearted cordiality which marks the character of Irishmen.

"There is a secret attachment formed between congenial minds of which even the persons themselves are not aware, and often they are surprised at the hold they have got of each other's affections. This was the case with these two young persons. It was not until these circumstances took place that either of them ever suspected that they loved each other.—Among the suitors for the hand of Jane, was a man about 40 years of age, a widower, who was devoid of every principle that makes man noble, and whose riches were his only support in society. It is but justice to remark, that his private character was unknown to the father of Jane. He solicited permission to wait on Jane, and received it with hearty wishes, from the father, for his success. He there met Mr. H. and his sagacity soon discovered that which, though unknown to themselves, would prevent him from obtaining the object of his wishes. Fearful of meeting his rival openly, he took every occasion of injuring the growing reputation of Mr. H. both as a man and a lawyer, and he too well succeeded. His influence in society was great, and people could not disbelieve his insinuations—it was not possible, said they, that ever the dark insinuations of the rich Mr. T. could be without foundation—no, there must be something in them.—As it was to be expected, his little practice declined every day, and the cold looks of the people, were to his noble spirit worse than life. He determined on leaving the country, and waited on Jane for the purpose of taking leave of her, but unfortunately for both, notwithstanding all his prudence and determinations, he revealed his attachment, and they parted with assurances of mutual love and fidelity.

"After the departure of Mr. H. the rich Mr. T. pressed his suit, and from some expressions of his, together with hints of his conduct to her lover, she was induced to believe that the misfortune and disappointment of both, might be attributed to his conduct.—She refused him with contempt. He waited on her father, exposed to him the state of his property, and offered to settle a large estate upon her, should the latter prevail upon Jane to become the wife of the former. The father, dazzled with the offer, promised to use his influence, and if that should not be sufficient, his authority. He did both—but they were as yet useless. Mr. T. finding all his schemes proved abortive, and knowing well the cause of his failure, raised a report that Mr. H. died with a fever at ——, to which place he had removed. This report was carefully conveyed to the ears of Jane, and which was further confirmed by the silence of her lover. She believed it—and to pacify, or rather to gratify her father, she became the wife of Mr. T.—From that hour she never knew peace. In following improperly the opinions of her father, forgetting what was due to herself, her future life became wretched; and in performing what she conceived to be a duty she owed her father, she neglected that prior one, her own happiness.

"Some time after her marriage, H. returned from where he had settled himself, and where he had gained a degree of eminence worthy of him. He came to claim her as his bride; but she was now another's—not her heart, but her person. She saw him once, and but a few minutes, when all was explained. He loved Jane too well to demand explanation with her despicable husband, well aware what would be the consequences of such a proceeding—he returned to his place of abode unhappy. From that time Jane declined fast. A slow consumptive grief seized fast hold on her—her husband became a gambler, and lost his support in society—and Jane died in giving birth to a son, whom its grandfather took home. Too late he found that it was not money that could have made his daughter happy, and soon after he followed her to the grave. The unfortunate child, neglected by his father, and deprived by death of his protector, was an outcast upon the world, until Mr. H. took him home as his adopted child. Years have now rolled away since then, and he enjoys a comparative degree of peace; yet he looks forward with anxiety to that state of existence when the troubles of this life are lost in undisturbed felicity—where men can be happy without having gold, and where the envenomed tongue of detraction can never be heard."

SAGACITY OF A DOG.

The Dog has long been regarded as excelling every other species of the brute creation in its attachment to man. For domestic uses, no animal has been found more serviceable to the human race, and its actions have so often bordered on ratiocination, that many incidents which have been related are deemed altogether incredible. Yet still the reader may regard the following narration as an *absolute fact*, however much of improbability there may appear in it to an unreflecting mind.

Donald Archer, a grazier, near Paisley, Scotland, had long kept a fine dog, for the purpose of attending his cattle on the mountains, a service which he performed with the greatest vigilance. The grazier having a young puppy given him by a friend, brought it home to his house and was remarkably fond of it: but whenever the puppy was caressed, the old sheep-dog would snarl and appear greatly dissatisfied, and when at times it came to eat with old Brutus, a dislike was evident, which at last made him leave the house, and notwithstanding every search was made after him by his master, he was never able to discover his abode.

About four years after the dog had eloped, the grazier had been driving a herd of cattle to a neighbouring fair, where he disposed of them, received his money, and was bent on returning home. He had proceeded near ten miles on his journey, when he was overtaken by a tempest of wind and rain, that raged with such violence, as to cause him to look for a place of shelter; but not being able to perceive any house at hand, he struck out of the main road and ran towards a wood that appeared at some distance, where he escaped the storm by crouching under the trees; it was thus he insensibly departed from the proper way he had to go, until he had actually lost himself and knew not where he was. He travelled, however, according to the best of his judgment, though not without the fear of meeting danger from the attack of robbers, whose depredations had lately been the terror of the neighbouring country.

A smoke that came from some bushes, convinced him that he was near a house, to which he thought it proper to go, in order that he might learn where he was, and procure some refreshment; accordingly he crossed a path, and came to the door, knocked and demanded admission; the landlord, a surly looking fellow, gave him an invitation to enter and be seated, in a room that wore but an indifferent aspect.—Our traveller was hardly before the fire, when he was saluted, with equal surprise and kindness by his former dog, old Brutus, who came wagging his tail, and demonstrating all the gladness he could express. Archer immediately knew the animal, and was astonished at thus unexpectedly finding him so many miles from home; he did not think proper to inquire of his host at that time, how he came into his possession, as the appearance of every thing about him rendered his situation very unpleasant. By this time it was dark, the weather still continuing rainy, and no opportunity presented to the unfortunate grazier, by which he might pursue his journey; he remembered, however, to learn of the landlord where he was; who informed him that he was 14 miles from Paisley, and that, if he ventured out again before day light, it was impossible for him to find his way, as the night was so bad; but if he chose to remain where he was, every thing should be done to render his situation comfortable. The grazier was at a loss how to act; he did not like the house he was in, nor the suspicious looks of the host and family—but to go out into the wood during the dark, and to encounter the violence of the conflicting elements, might, in all probability, turn out more fatal than to remain where he was. He therefore resolved to wait till morning, let the event be what it would. After a short conversation with the landlord, he was conducted to a room, and left to take repose.

It is necessary to observe, that from the first moment of Archer's arrival, the dog had not left him a moment, had followed him into the chamber, where he placed himself under the bed, unperceived by the landlord. The door being [illegible], our traveller began to revolve in his mind the singular appearance of his old companion, his [illegible] situation, and the manners of those in the house; the whole of which tended to confirm his suspicion of being in a place of danger and uncertainty. His reflections were soon interrupted by the approach of the dog, who came [illegible] from under the bed, and by several extraordinary gestures, endeavoured to direct his attention to a particular corner of the room, where he proceeded and saw a sight that called up every sentiment of horror; the floor was stained with blood which seemed to flow out of a closet that was secured by a lock which he endeavoured to explore, but could not open it! No longer doubting his situation, but considering himself as the next victim of the wretches into whose society he had fallen, he resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible, and either to perish in the attempt, or effect his deliverance. With this determination, he pulled out his pistols, and softly opened the door, [illegible] Brutus at his heels, with his shaggy hair erect like the bristles of a boar bent on destruction; he reached the bottom of the stairs with as much caution as possible, and listened with attention for a few minutes, when he heard a conversation that was held by several persons whom he had not seen when he first came into the house, which left him no room to doubt of their intentions. The villainous landlord was informing them in a [illegible] of the booty they would find in the possession of his guest, and the moment they were to murder him for the purpose!

Alarmed as Archer was, he immediately concluded that no time was to be lost in [illegible] endeavours to save his life; he therefore, without hesitation, burst in among them, and fired a pistol at the landlord, who fell from his seat; the rest of the gang were struck with astonishment at so sudden an attack, while the grazier made for the door, let himself out, and fled with rapidity, followed by the dog. A musket was discharged after him, but with no effect. With all the speed that danger could create, he ran until day-light enabled him to perceive a house, and the main road at no great distance. To this house he immediately went, and related all that he had seen to the landlord, who immediately called up a recruiting party that was quartered upon him, the sergeant of which accompanied the grazier in search of the house in the wood. The services and sagacity of the faithful dog were now more than ever rendered conspicuous, for by running before his company, and his singular behaviour, he led them to the desired spot.

On entering the house, not a living creature was to be seen—all had deserted it; they therefore began to explore all the apartments, and found in the very closet, the appearance of which had led the grazier to attempt his escape, the murdered remains of a traveller, who was afterwards advertised throughout the country. On coming into the lower room, the dog began to rake the earth near the fire place with his feet, in such a manner as to raise the curiosity of all present; the sergeant ordered the place to be dug up, when a trap-door was discovered, which on being opened, was found to contain the mangled bodies of many that had been murdered, with the landlord himself, who was not quite dead, though he had been shot through the neck by the grazier. The wretches in their quick retreat had thrown him in among the dead bodies, supposing him past recovery; he was however cured of his wound, brought to justice, found guilty and executed.

From the Biographical account of Public Characters of all nations.

MRS. FRY.

The following memoir of a lady who may with propriety be called the female Howard, is given by Madame Adele du Thou, in her History of the Quakers; and it does such justice to the benevolent subject of it, that it is inserted without abridgement.

"Elizabeth Gurney, (now Mrs. Fry,) the third daughter of Mr. John Gurney, of Earlham Hall, in the county of Norfolk, was born in 1780, she had the misfortune to lose her mother when very young, and was thus at an early age, in some measure, abandoned to her own guidance. Her father, though a member of the Society of Friends, was by no means strict and suffered his children to enjoy greater freedom than is usually permitted among individuals of that society. Elizabeth Gurney was accustomed to mix much with society, and she enjoyed all the advantages of birth, fortune and education; she was about seventeen years of age when she first visited London; was anxious to see every thing, and having participated for a period in all the gay amusements of the capital, she returned to Norfolk. A short time after her return, some members of the society, (as is customary among the Friends) came to Earlham to make a family visit. This suddenly wrought a transformation in the habits of the whole family; all became more serious, and seemed to feel the influence of the holy visit: Elizabeth, in particular, was deeply penetrated by the evangelical lectures which she heard.

In a mind like hers, a religious impression was not likely to be transitory; too pious and too well informed, to confine herself to useless forms of devotion, she proved her faith by her labours, and soon prevailed on her father to convert one of the apartments of Earlham Hall into a school room. Here she daily received four and twenty poor children, to whom she read and explained the bible. She assumed the simple garb of the Quakers, and renounced all kinds of amusements. In 1800 she married Mr. Fry, whose generous and amiable character fully justifies her choice. Far from opposing her benevolent labours, he facilitated them, and afforded her ample means of relieving the unfortunate by annually placing at her disposal a considerable sum which she applies entirely to the benefit of the poor. Mrs. Fry's life is devoted to acts of virtue, and her time is almost wholly occupied in charitable missions. She makes no distinction; the unfortunate are brothers, whatever be their country or religion; sorrow is every where the same, and benevolence should be universal. Mrs. Fry is at once a physician to the body and the soul; she comforts and feeds the poor, and supplies them with clothes and with bibles, and thus she explains and teaches the gospel. She even administers succour to criminals; she regards vice merely as a disease, and never withholds assistance from the sick.

Mrs. Fry, on being informed of the deplorable state of the female prisoners in Newgate, resolved to relieve them. She applied to the governor for leave of admittance; he replied, that she would incur the greatest risk in visiting that abode of iniquity and disorder, which he himself scarcely dared to enter: he observed, that the language she must hear, would inevitably disgust her, and made use of every argument to prevail on her to relinquish her intention. Mrs. Fry said she was fully aware of the danger to which she exposed herself, and repeated her solicitations for permission to enter the prison. The governor advised her not to carry in with her either her purse or her watch, and Mrs. Fry replied—"I thank you, I am not afraid, I don't think I shall lose any thing

She was shown into an apartment of the prison which contained about one hundred and sixty women, those who were condemned, and those who had not been tried, were all suffered to remain together. The children who were brought up in this school of vice, and who never spoke without uttering an oath, added to the horror of the picture. The prisoners ate, cooked their victuals, and slept all in the same room: it might have been truly said, that Newgate prison resembled a den of savages. Mrs. Fry was not discouraged; the grace of God is infinite; the true christian never despairs. In spite of a very delicate state of health, she persevered in her pious design. The women listened to her, and gazed on her with amazement; the pure and tranquil expression of her beautiful countenance speedily softened their ferocity. It has been remarked, that if virtue could be rendered visible, it would be impossible to resist its influence; and thus may be explained the extraordinary ascendency which Mrs. Fry exercises over all whom she approaches. Virtue has indeed become visible, and has assumed the form of this benevolent lady, who is the guide and consolation of her fellow creatures. Mrs. Fry addressed herself to the prisoners, "you seem unhappy," said she, "you are in want of clothes; would you not be pleased if some one came to relieve your misery?" "Certainly," replied they; "but nobody cares for us, and where can we expect to find a friend?" "I am come with a wish to serve you (resumed Elizabeth Fry,) and I think, if you second my endeavours, I may be of use to you." She addressed to them the language of peace, and afforded them a glimmering of hope; she spoke not of their crimes; the minister of an all merciful God, she came there to comfort and to pray, and not to judge and condemn. When she was about to depart, the women thronged around her as if to detain her: "You will never come again," said they; but she, who never broke her word, promised to return.

She soon paid a second visit to this loathsome gaol, where she intended to pass the whole day; the doors were closed upon her, and she was left alone with the prisoners. "You cannot suppose," said she, addressing them, "that I have come here without being commissioned: this book (she held a bible in her hand) which has been the guide of my life, has led me to you: it directed me to visit the prisoners and to take pity on the poor and the afflicted: I am willing to do all that lies in my power, but my efforts will be vain, unless met and aided by you." She asked whether they would not like to hear her read a few passages from the book. They replied they would. Mrs. Fry selected the parable of the Lord of the vineyard, (St. Mat. chap. 20) and when she came to the man who was hired at the eleventh hour, she said, "now the eleventh hour strikes for you: the greater part of your lives have been lost, but Christ is come to save sinners!" Some asked who Christ was? others said that he had not come for them; that the time was passed, and that they would not be saved. Mrs. Fry replied, that Christ had suffered, that he had been poor, and that he had come to save the poor and afflicted in particular. Mrs. Fry obtained permission to assemble the children in a school established within the prison, for the purpose of promoting their religious instruction. The female prisoners, in spite of their profligate and vicious habits, joyfully embraced the opportunity of meliorating the condition of their children. Much was already effected, by restoring these women to the first sentiment of nature; namely, maternal affection.

A woman, denominated the matron, was entrusted with the control of the prisoners under the superintendence of the ladies of the society of Friends, composing the Newgate committee.

Mrs. Fry, having drawn up a set of rules of conduct for the prisoners, a day was fixed and the lord mayor and one of the aldermen being present, she read aloud the articles, and asked the prisoners whether they were willing to adopt them; they were directed to raise their hands as a sign of approval. Mrs. Fry's constitution was received unanimously; so sincere were the sentiments of respect and confidence she had inspired.

Thanks to her perseverance, and the years she devoted to her pious undertaking, a total change has been effected in Newgate prison; the influence of virtue has softened the horror of vice, and Newgate has become the asylum of repentance.

Thursdays are the public days on which strangers are permitted to visit the gaol, where Mrs. Fry reads and explains passages of the bible to the prisoners. Her voice is extremely beautiful; its pure clear tones are admirably well calculated to plead the cause of virtue.

The late Queen expressed a wish to see Mrs. Fry, and in the most flattering terms, testified the admiration she felt for her conduct. The thanks of the city of London were voted to her; and in short, there is not an Englishman who does not bless her name.

Mrs. Fry, who is as useful among the members of her own society as she has been in Newgate, exercises, in her evangelic mission, that charitable indulgence which arises from sincere piety and a pure conscience. Her eloquence penetrates the soul, no one can hear her without becoming more virtuous, or at least without feeling convinced that he may become so; she is not feared, but loved; and she is herself the example of what she preaches.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

We may roam through this wide world in search of gay pleasure,
And sip every cup that seems sparkling and bright,
We may seize its gay phantoms, and prize each a treasure,
And view its bright prospects with joy and delight;
We may shun all the troubles that others o'ertake,
On the full tide of fortune awhile we may sail,
But oh! there's an hour when these bubbles must break,
There's a season when all these illusions must fail.

We may boast of good fortune, contentment and wealth,
And of all the enjoyments this world can afford,
Prize highly our knowledge, our wisdom, our health,
And the dainties that load our superfluous board;
But oh! there's an hour fast approaching, in which,
If we'd have true contentment, and joy that ne'er dies,
If in the true sense we'd be happy and rich,
We must leave these vain pleasures for those of the skies.

This hour is the eve of life's changable day,
And to the votaries of pleasure is stormy and drear,
But those who in sorrow have past on their way,
Their sun sets serenely, and calmly and clear.
And O! may we all, without sigh or regret,
Be prepared to enjoy this calm eve of the blest,
And know our sun sweetly and clearly to set,
In the realms of unceasing contentment and rest.

L.

Novel Celebration.—A correspondent of the Western Courier, published at Cortland village, gives an account of a *solo* celebration of the 4th of July:

"I celebrated Freedom's festival alone:
My thoughts as big, my will as great as those,
Who feasted high, and made the welkin ring
With loud huzzas."

The following are among the volunteer toasts:

Noah of the Ark, and Noah of the Advocate—The former preserved enough of "all living" to repeople the earth; the latter a sufficiency of republicanism to reinstate the democratic party.

Myself—(Having withdrawn)—Small in means and great in mind; may the former become an equilibrium for the latter.

The poor.—Savings Banks are soon to be established in Portsmouth and Dover, N. H.

European Intelligence.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival of the Cadmus, Captain Whitlock, in 48 days from Havre, says the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, we are put in possession of Paris advices to the 30th of June—three days later than our last dates. As the first enquiry of our readers will of course be, "what news from Spain?" We answer, "nothing very important." The official account of the defeat of the rear guard of Ballasteros, and the capture of Alciras, a small town upon the Jucar, and also of the fortress of Tortosa, on the Ebro, are the chief military details. More troops are preparing to enter Spain, and the blockading squadron before Cadiz, is to be augmented. The Regency have published a decree, confiscating the estates of all the Cortes, and the volunteers of Madrid and Seville, who accompanied them, and denouncing all the members of that body who voted for the late resolution declaring the King incapable, as guilty of high treason, and liable, of course, to capital punishment; all, however, who will desert the cause, are to find pardon and reward.—They have re-established the Jesuits, and exercise a vigilant censorship over the press. Mina is once more in the very jaws of destruction, but not, it seems actually destroyed. The Spanish privateers are vigorously and successfully depredating the French commerce.

Accounts from Egypt, speak of a revolt of the troops in the Delta of the Nile, which prevents the Viceroy from marching, as ordered by the Sultan, to arrest the progress of the Persians.

Greece is still looking up. Her fleet is large and in good condition. At the head of the legislative branch of the government, is George Konturiote, a Hydriot; the executive branch is directed by Petro Mauromichalos, formerly Prince of Maina. The Court of Vienna have determined to respect the Greek blockades, when maintained by an effective force.

GREEKS AND TURKS.

By a letter from Alexandria in Egypt we learn that the Viceroy has received an order from the Sultan to place himself at the head of all his troops, and march to Bagdad to stop the progress of the Persians, but a portion of the troops stationed in the Delta having revolted, it appears that the Pacha found it impossible to obey the mandate of his Highness. He had in effect already given orders to the Egyptian fleet not to sail until the commotion should be quieted.

Letters from Corfu of the 25th of May, at the same time that they confirm the news that the Generals Marco, Bozzari, and Maurl, had taken the fortress of Lepanto by assault, also announce that Negropont had surrendered to the Greeks, by capitulation; they add that Jsouf Pacha, commander of the fortress of Patras, finding himself reduced to the last extremity, had taken refuge in that place, wherefore it was conjectured that the garrison could not hold out long.

FROM THE DUBLIN PATRIOT.

We are concerned to state, that on Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, four houses were burned, and eight head of cattle houghed, on the lands of Mr Burkey, of Donard County, Wicklow. The herd, who got on top of one of the houses, to put out the fire, was fired at from behind a hedge.

We have been informed by a respectable correspondent in the neighbourhood of Longford, that, last week, five acres of potatoes were ploughed up and otherwise destroyed in the Callows, belonging to a family named Poynton, who were also threatened, that if they did not give up their land forthwith, they should be buried in graves which were dug for that purpose convenient to their dwelling house.

On the night of the 23d inst. an excellent dwelling house, with a plough, harrow, and other farming utensils, were set on fire and entirely consumed, the property of Mr Thomas Legg, situate between Longford and Newtown Forbes. The perpetrators of the above outrages have not been discovered.

We regret to state a most atrocious murder was committed on the night of the 23d inst. in Scallen parish of Kilskery, on William Aiken, a most exemplary young man, for honesty, sobriety, and good conduct. A strict inquiry was immediately set on foot by W. D'Arcy Irvine, Esq. and the Rev Grey Porter, and the result of the inquest held on the body of the deceased has been the committal of the wife of the deceased.

We regret to state that the incendiary spirit which seemed to have been extinguished, has again burst forth in the neighbourhood of Cratloe. The centinel of the 25th, stationed at Cratloe Cross, discovered a house on fire, and gave the alarm; a party of the military and police immediately repaired to the place, and found it to be the house of Mrs. King, of Cratloe Keal, who had been so much persecuted by the Rockites during the winter. We understand that the furniture was rescued from the flames, but the house was burned to the ground.

On the night of Friday last, a sheep the property of Thomas Walsh, of Cloonsilane, near this town, was houghed. The reason assigned for this act of cruelty to the harmless brute is, that Walsh, who was lately appointed driver to Mr. Verschoyle, the proprietor of Cloonsilane, had presumed to pay half a year's rent in advance of the other tenants.

SINGULAR MISTAKE.

At an early hour on Friday morning week a man was observed walking along Piccadilly, London, carrying something on his shoulder, having the appearance of a dead body, wrapped up in a sheet, and the circumstance attracted the curiosity of several individuals who were led to suspect he was a resurrection man, and they followed him a considerable distance, until at length their suspicions were strengthened by something in shape of a human arm protruding itself through the sheet. A crowd soon assembled, and being convinced that some neighbouring church-yard had been plundered, they commenced a volley of invectives against the supposed body-snatcher, who seemed to endure it with the greatest patience. He was given in custody to the watchman, who conveyed him and his subject to St. James' watch house, where an exposition of an extraordinary description took place; for on opening the sheet, it was found to contain a cork form, representing that of a human being dressed in female attire. The worthy constable of the night and the confounded *Charleys*, all gazed at each other with astonishment, not knowing what to make of their prisoner. They detained the man until he brought forward somebody to prove how he came by it, and on Saturday morning he was brought before Mr. Conant, the magistrate, when a gentleman, an artist, residing in Spring-gardens, attended, and stated to the magistrate, that the cork lady was used to make lace dresses upon; and having explained to the satisfaction of the magistrate, that the prisoner was employed to carry her ladyship to a person from whom she was borrowed, he was discharged from the office.

A NEWSPAPER IN HAYTI.

The National Gazette of the 18th, mentions having received a series to the 15th of July, of the Haytien Journal, entitled, "Le Propagateur Haytien," political and literary, and edited by several Haitiens. It is certainly very creditable in substance and style, to the Haytien character. The politics of Europe are ably discussed, with the feelings and principles which prevail in this country. Various essays on Agriculture are inserted with the design of teaching the inhabitants the importance of that pursuit and engaging them in rural economy. It is affirmed that the Island possesses a soil of unequalled fertility, and farms enough to warrant the expectation that, in some years hence, its products will be doubled or tripled. "In the year 1800," says the Journal, "the amount of our exports was of the value of more than 80 millions of dollars. Our population is not as numerous as it then was; but with method and perseverance, we may easily draw from our soil, every year, forty or fifty millions of dollars."

The number for the first of June, contains a translation of the law of South Carolina, respecting the introduction of people of colour into that state, which Judge Johnson has just decided to be unconstitutional. The Haytien editors preface it thus—"We consign to the indignation of all those who aspire to be christians, or civilized men, the following extracts of a law, &c. Is it among a people of British origin, upon the soil of Franklin and Penn, where flourishes the morality of the Quakers and the Bible, that laws of this character are promulgated in the face of the sun of the 19th century? or rather is it among the inhabitants of New Zealand, or the wandering hordes of the desert of Sahara, &c." Great indignation is expressed at the suspicion, that the government and people of Hayti have tampered, or do tamper, with the negro slaves in any part of the world. The proclamation of President Boyer of the 20th of March last, which forbids Haytien vessels to anchor or touch at any of the neighbouring Islands, is ascribed to his wish to remove the disquietudes of friendly governments.

The following article, translated from the number of the 15th of June, exemplifies the order of things between the British and Haytien governments.

"His Britannic Majesty's frigate, Pyramus, Captain Newcomb, sailed on the 9th inst. for Jamaica, after having remained at anchor for several days in the harbour of Port-au-Prince. The object of her visit is not exactly known to us. Some persons suppose that she brought his Excellency the President, the compliments of the English admiral on his arrival in these seas to take command of the station. Captain Newcomb and his officers were present, on horseback, at the military parade of Sunday, and when the Captain took leave of the President, it was inferred from the expression of satisfaction in the countenances of both, that the result of the visit gave mutual pleasure."

Weekly Compendium.

Great Arrival.—Letters from Laguira, announce the safe arrival of the Dutch ship *Goede Hoepe*, of 1200 tons, and 34 guns, (24 long 24 pounders and 10 carronades) laden with military clothing, stores, arms and munitions of all kinds, for the Colombian government, the whole valued at upwards of one million of dollars. This arrival is not only a fortunate circumstance for the Colombians, but is a subject of congratulation, upwards of $400,000 being insured upon the cargo in this country.

The United States schr. Terrier, Lieutenant M'Kean, commandant, sailed from the Navy Yard at Washington, on Sunday afternoon last, on a cruise, to join the squadron in the West Indies, under the command of commodore Porter.

One half of the Virginia Times, a daily paper published at Richmond, is offered for sale, on favourable terms.

The whole number of baptisms in the city of London, amounted last year to 23,372.—Deaths, 18,865. In Paris, in the same period, the births in marriage were 17,120—out of marriage 9,751. Total 26,880.—Deaths 23,260. Marriages 7157.

A letter dated 23d June, from a commercial house at Buenos Ayres, quotes *Flour at twelve dollars, on board.* It kept that price steadily, and the stock on hand was fast decreasing.

In a scuffle on Monday evening, on board the schr. Blue Eyed Mary, lying at Quarantine, New-York, between the mate and one of the hands, the latter was killed by a stab inflicted by the mate.

The expence for watchmen in the city of New-York, for a year past, has been about $54,000.

David Hazard, Esq. has been nominated as a candidate for Governor of the State of Delaware.

John U. Hamilton was executed in Kentucky, a few years since, for the murder of Dr. Sanderson. A man was executed in Mobile, in March last, who confessed himself the murderer of Sanderson, and declared that Hamilton was innocent.

The Sea Serpent was seen a few days since, off the Gurnet of Plymouth, by Messrs. Westons of Duxbury, who were off the harbour in a boat. He passed through the water between them and the shore, at the distance of 25 or 30 rods. His head was erected and about 4 feet above the surface of the water, and his length appeared to them about 100 feet, sometimes contracting, and then extending his body: the bunches similar in description to what has so often been given.

The public are cautioned against receiving ten dollar bills of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, as there are now a number in circulation altered from one to ten, and the deception is very easily discovered, as they are but poorly done.

Mr. Lafitte, the celebrated Parisian banker, intending to retire from public commercial affairs, has assigned to each of his clerks in the bank an annuity in the public funds equal to the amount of his salary.

COAL.—A writer in the Monthly Magazine calculates that the annual consumption of coal in England, Scotland and Wales, is 23,669,400 tons.

FATAL DOSE.—A Chickasaw Indian recently killed himself in attempting, for a quart of whiskey, to swallow a tomahawk.

The Abbe Placide Zurla, a Venetian, advantageously known by his researches, has recently been raised by the Pope, to the dignity of Cardinal.

A letter from Cincinnati, Ohio, dated July 26th, says, "Mr. Clay is very much out of health, and one of his most particular friends informed me a few days since, that his friends have serious apprehensions that he will never recover it."

The citizens of Baltimore have given Patrick Green, the guard who recently defended the mail, one hundred dollars.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—Rabelais tells us a story of one Phillipot Plact, who being brisk and hale fell dead, as he was paying an old debt—which perhaps, causes many not to pay their's—for fear of a like accident.

Captain Parker, of the brig Octavius, arrived at Baltimore, spoke on the 7th of August, in Crooked Island Passage, sloop Norfolk, of Charleston, from Barracoa for home, informed him that the sloop Roxana, Smith, of Philadelphia, was cast away in July, on the north side of Cuba; understood the captain and crew to be on board the Norfolk.

The Schuylkill coal is said to be superior to any hitherto discovered: it gives a stronger heat, burns without smoke or dust; no unpleasant smell is emitted by its combustion, and the ashes are so purely white that they would not soil a cambrick pocket handkerchief.

Several persons on Long Island, N. Y. have been bitten by a mad dog, after he had been released from confinement. A mad dog has been killed in Providence.

There are 14 cotton, woollen, and iron manufactories in New-Hampshire, which employ a capital of upwards of $3000,000.

Sometime in June last, the store of Messrs. Gaudry & Dufaurr, of Savannah, was entered, and an iron chest stolen, containing specie, bank bills, and notes of hand, to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars. The pocket book, containing the papers, was found on one of the market stalls on the 24th of July, but the money, amounting to about twelve hundred dollars, the thieves have taken care to keep.

Western Agriculture.—A gentleman of this place, says the Missouri Intelligencer, lately sold Missouri tobacco at five cents per pound in New Orleans. Kentucky tobacco was at the time a mere drug, and could hardly be sold at half that price.

Cincinnati contains, as appears by the returns of the assessor and appraiser 2600 white male inhabitants of 21 years and upwards; all others, 8817—making in all a population of 11,417.

It is stated in the New-York Commercial Advertiser, that the Banks of that city have refused to receive quarter of dollars at their nominal value—they are received by weight.

President Allen, of Bowdoin College, is about to publish a second edition of his American Biographical and Historical Dictionary, with additions bringing the work down to the present time. The first edition was published in 1809.

Capt. Nichols, arrived at Boston from Gottenburg, states that the pirates who murdered the crew of a Danish vessel were found guilty and were to be executed. A woman, who lived on the sea coast, had been arrested charged as being concerned, the men asserting, that she instigated them to commit the foul deed, supplying them with arms, &c. and telling them that they might get rich, like the Cuba pirates.

Blue Laws.—The "Blue Laws of Connecticut" have often been a source of merriment to the citizens of the present day. But it is not generally known, that some of the early acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania are equally queer. About the year 1683 or 1684, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a Resolution that "no member thereof should come to the House *barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps.*"

The Gold Mine in Carolina is likely to become very productive to at least one class of the neighbouring community. Whatever interest the proprietors (when it is settled who they are) may derive from the discovery, the *Lawyers are*, in the mean time, like to derive a *golden* harvest from disputed claims to the tract of land in which the mine is situated.

John Rees, the Mail Robber, was lodged in the Lexington, (Ken) Gaol, on the 3d inst. The sum of $250, chiefly Georgian money, was found concealed in the lining of his hat. It is not likely that he will a third time be screened from the injured laws by the wings of a *Byrd*.

During a thunder storm which passed over Dartmouth, Mass. on the 12th inst. the house of Dr. S. P. Winslow, near Smith's Mills, was struck with lightning, which shattered the house very considerably, knocked down the Doctor, killed his wife, and badly wounded his sister.

On the 10th inst. a sail-boat was upset about one mile from Wilmington, N. C. near the middle of the river, and three gentlemen, named H Roby, jun. Mason Cogswell, and Job Carpenter, of Providence, R. I. were drowned.

A black Eagle was lately fired at in Franklin, Mass. One of his wings was broken, so that he was easily taken. This king of birds is of a majestic size, and proud bearing, though disabled, measuring upwards of two feet in height when standing erect, and upwards of [illegible] between the tips of his wings.

Tanner's New Atlas.—The fifth [illegible] ber of TANNER'S AMERICAN ATLAS, [illegible] maps of the states of Pennsylvania, [illegible] North and South Carolina, Georgia, [illegible] Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and [illegible] the Floridas, is announced for publication before the first of October next.

War.—During the last 700 years, there have been 256 of war between France and [illegible] In these wars, according to the most [illegible] calculation, no less than twenty-six millions of people have been sacrificed on the [illegible] of honorable murder.

The Woodstock Herald states upon the [illegible] ance of a respectable gentleman, that a son of Aaron Burr, and a son of Alexander [illegible] both write in the same office at St. Louis, [illegible] and are upon the most friendly terms.

Mr. Gallatin, our late Minister to France, arrived at Uniontown, Pa. on the evening of the [illegible] inst. and the next morning proceeded to his residence near New Geneva.

The detachment of recruits which left Philadelphia some time since, destined for Fort [illegible] under the command of Capt [illegible] at St. Louis, Missouri in good health.

A schooner called the Trader, Capt [illegible] longing to Concord, (Del.) sailed from [illegible] on the 2d January last, for Baltimore, [illegible] of cotton, and has never been heard of since.

Thomas Barker, Esq Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New-York, has, by advertisement in the New-York papers, suspended, [illegible] will of the most worshipful grand master [illegible] fied, the labors of Mechanic lodge No. 1, [illegible] city of New-York, for unconstitutional, illegal and unmasonic proceedings.

Great Britain is cut by a thousand leagues of canal navigation, and traversed in every direction by about forty-six thousand leagues of road.

The pupils in the public schools, of [illegible] amount to 4000.

Perkins' Steam Engine.—It is stated in letters from London to the Editor of the Boston [illegible] that the improvements in the steam engine by Perkins, are every day acquiring [illegible] and so great is the crowd pressing daily [illegible] that many are denied admission. Mr. [illegible] purchased the right for New York, [illegible] now on its way from England. The whole country is much interested in this important [illegible] great anxiety is expressed to see it in operation.

SUGAR LANDS.—The valuable Sugar Lands in Louisiana, belonging to the United States, are advertised by the President to be sold at auction. They are said to be extensive, and of great value.

Intemperance.—A Grand Jury in Tennessee has denounced the practice of treating at elections.

The Levy Court at Washington, D. C. assigns as the principal cause of pauperism, intemperance.

Law against Common Drunkards.—A law passed at the last session of the Connecticut Legislature, that idle and drunken persons be publicly [illegible] that all who sell spirits to such persons, to [illegible] $7 for each offence and forfeit their license. The trial may be before any Justice of the Peace, from whom there is no appeal.

Causes of Intemperance.—In Georgetown, D. C. containing a population of 7000, there are forty [illegible] licensed taverns, and only six or seven of them have the requisite accommodations for travellers. Forty-two are mere *grog shops*. There are besides forty-five licensed houses for selling spirituous liquors by the pint. For these licenses the city authority receive $3840.

Intemperance.—In the year 1822, forty-four persons died in New-York city, from intemperance, and thirty-three were sent to the lunatic asylum whose insanity was caused by intemperance. In 1816, in the work house in Portland, Me. [illegible] one out of eighty-five persons, became paupers in consequence of intemperance, and out of 111 supported at their own houses, more than one half were reduced to poverty by the same vice—the town paid four thousand dollars to support intemperate poor.

Education.—$10,500 is the appropriation for the present year by the Common Council, for the support of the primary schools in Boston, besides $500 to increase the salaries of the teachers who now receive $240 per annum. These schools, which are more than forty in number, contain children under seven years of age, and are taught by females.

The Navy.—The Court Martial in the case of Capt. Evans, pronounced the following verdict: "That the accused be reprimanded by the honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and be admonished by him, and that the accused be more cautious not to blend his public and private concerns." The Secretary of the Navy, in obedience to the sentence, says, "The only admonition called for by the case is, as I think, that Capt. Evans be more cautious about blending his public and private concerns."

The lamented Dr. Moore has left three fifths of his property, after the death of Mrs. Moore, to the Collegiate institution at Amherst.

Intemperance suppressed.—The efficient and excellent Board of Aldermen in the City of Boston have taken away all the licenses of retailers in that part of the town called the hill; and have required that the only retailer remaining should be a man of good moral character.

Judge Johnson's Opinion on the law of South Carolina, which prohibited free persons of colour from entering that state, was to have been published in the Charleston papers on the 9th inst. but we regret to learn, says the New-York Daily Advertiser, from a correspondent in that city, that it was deemed inexpedient to publish it at present, in consequence of the excitement which it produced.

Last week in New York, while a sawyer was engaged in sawing a hollow log, he was alarmed by the appearance of a Black Snake, which crawled out. The snake was killed, and was [illegible] feet 2½ inches long. The wood came out of a North River sloop.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, August 6.—The fever of the last season has re-appeared in this town, threatening us with wide spread mortality. It is particularly prevalent in the easterly part of the county, where it has already made many victims. Some families have lost two or three of their members, and we have heard of as many as eight in a single house.

NEW-BEDFORD, August 12.—The celebrated Normandy Bull was weighed in this town last week. His weight was 1,964 pounds. He is [illegible] months and 16 days old, of which time [illegible] have been spent in crossing the ocean.

An attempt was made last Sunday night by the prisoners confined in Trenton Prison, to escape. About 40 succeeded in getting into the yard, by means of a rope ladder, three of whom had escaped over the wall before a discovery was made. One was re-taken; but the other two, [illegible] bertson, and Peter Stuyvesant, [illegible] of as yet.

From the Kingston (Jam.) Courant, July 2[illegible].

The United States' schooners of war, Greyhound and Beagle, of 3 guns each, Lieutenants Commandants Kearney and Newton, came to anchor at Port Royal on Saturday afternoon. They left Thompson's Island seven weeks ago, and have been cruising within the Keys on the south side of Cuba, as far as Cape Cruz, touching at all the intermediate ports on the Island, to intercept pirates. On the 21st inst. they came to anchor off Cape Cruz, and Lieut. Com. Kearney went in his boat to reconnoitre the shore, when he was fired on by a party of pirates, who were concealed among the bushes. A fire was also opened from several pieces of cannon, erected on a hill a short distance off. The boat returned, and five or six others were manned from the vessels, and pushed off for the shore, but a very heavy cannonade being kept up by the pirates on the heights, as well as well as from the beach, the boats were compelled to retreat. The two schooners were then warped in, when they discharged several broadsides, and covered the landing of the boats. After a short time, the pirates retreated to a hill that was well fortified. A small hamlet, in which the pirates resided, was set fire to, and destroyed. Three guns, one a four pounder, and two large swivels, with several pistols, cutlasses, &c. and eight large boats, were captured. A cave, about 150 feet deep, was discovered near where the houses where, and after considerable difficulty, a party of seamen got to the bottom, where they found an immense quantity of plunder, consisting of broad cloths, dry goods, female dresses and saddlery, &c. &c. Many human bones were also in the cave, supposed to have been unfortunate persons who were taken and put to death. A great deal of the articles were brought away, and the rest destroyed. About forty of the pirates escaped to the heights, but many were supposed to have been killed from the fire from the schooners, as well as from the men who landed. The bushes were so thick that it was impossible to go after them. Several other caves are in the neighbourhood, in which it is conjectured they occasionally take shelter. From their houses being burnt, and their boats taken away, it is hoped they will be obliged to retire from this place, as they will be without the means of annoying vessels passing by.

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Captain Pearson, of the schr. Dolphin, arrived at Charleston from Matanzas on the 14th inst. states that the United States schr. Grampus, was at anchor abreast of the fort, and examined all vessels and boats whether going in or coming out. She had three launches among the Keys and off Point de Caycos, and one between the Points which form the Bay of Matanzas, so that piracy in that quarter was kept down for the time being. On the 9th inst. the Governor sent his boat on board the *Grampus*, to demand of Capt. GREGORY his motives for lying in port, at the same time telling him, that if he wanted provisions or water he had remained there long enough to obtain a supply, and that the government did not permit its own vessels of war to remain at anchor longer than 48 hours, at one time. Captain Gregory's reply was that he came there for the protection of American commerce and that of Spain, if necessary; and that he would remain there as long as might be required for these objects or until compelled by force to retire.—Captain Pearson also states that the inhabitants of Matanzas were much dissatisfied with the length of captain G's. visit.

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SPAIN.—A letter which a gentleman, a Spaniard, has received from a correspondent of his at the Havana, dated the 30th of July, states that a vessel had just arrived from Corunna, in 34 days, bringing the following interesting and latest intelligence:

That Ballasteros is in the vicinity of Madrid, at the head of 30,000 men, Morillo on the frontiers of Galicia, Palarea in the Asturias. Pampillo and Pastor at Torrelarego, Lopes Banos in Estremadura, Villa Campa in Andalusia, and Empecinado with six corps of guerillas, at Aranda de Duero. All these chiefs began to operate with considerable forces. The constitutional cause is best supported in Catalonia. Mina, in Catalonia, hangs the friars by dozens every day. This commander has beaten Donnadieu and Moncey, the former near Cervera, and the latter at Mataro; the loss of those two generals is calculated at from 12 to 14,000 men.

GREAT FIRE AT BATAVIA.

A great fire took place in Batavia on the 28th of March. A Batavia paper of April 4, mentions that the fire took place in a bamboo house, in the Bazar, or market, and continued burning until the 30th About 40 stone houses, 140 bamboo houses, and 120 smaller buildings were either burnt or pulled down The amount of property had not been ascertained; but the loss was supposed to be very considerable. Much property had been saved by the river prows. Great apprehensions were entertained at one time that the fire would extend to the more populous and commercial part of Batavia; but fortunately the wind changed.

FROM COLOMBIA.

Letters from Carracas to the 2d inst. are received. Our Minister, Mr. Anderson, was on the eve of departing from that place for Bogota, the capital of Colombia.

The letters communicate the interesting intelligence, that Mr. Tod, our Charge des Affairs at Bogota, has prevailed on the government to modify their revenue laws, by abolishing the extra five per cent duty hitherto paid on imports from the United States, more than was paid on imports from Europe.

The same letters assert, that the Colombian Government has ratified the loan contracted in England by Mr. Zea.

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Indian outrages.—Major O. Fallon has written a letter from Fort Atkinson, dated July 3, to the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and mentions the defeat of the Missouri Fur Company of the Yellow Stone, near the river of that name, and the loss of property to the amount of 15,000 dollars; that a party headed by Major Henry, were likewise routed near the mouth of Yellow Stone, by the Black Foot Indians, stimulated to such an action, by the Hudson Bay Company; that the whole amount of the property captured, amounts to 20,000 dollars. There seems to be a storm brewing between the United States and the Indians with their allies, the Hudson Bay Company.

Meteoric Stone.—Account of a Meteoric Stone which lately fell at Nobbleboro, as related by Mr. Asa Dinsmore a very intelligent farmer, by whom it was found.

As he was at work in his field, between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the 7th of August, his attention was arrested by an unusual noise in the sky directly over his head, like the firing of many guns in repeated succession, and as loud as the report of a musket at the distance of 20 rods.—This noise continued four or five minutes, the succession of the reports growing more rapid until the whole sounded like the roll of a drum. About five minutes after this sound had ceased, he heard something like the noise produced by wind among trees, and looking up to discover the cause, saw what he thought a cloud in quick motion, and at that instant heard something strike the ground near him. He proceeded to the spot and found that about six rods from where he had been standing a stone had entered the earth to the depth of six inches, when striking another stone it broke in pieces. He thinks that the stone would have weighed as much as four pounds. The stone is of an *ashy gray* color, covered with a coat resembling oxyde of Iron. Its granular texture resembles coarse sand-stone.—*Wiscasset Int.*

* * *

CINCINNATI, (OHIO,) AUG. 9—We understand that General Gaines, immediately on hearing of the attack on Gen. Ashley's party, on the 2d of June, by the Rickaree Indians, at their towns on the Missouri river, dispatched two steam boats from Louisville to Baton Rouge, for 300 regular troops, to be transported to St. Louis as soon as possible, and from thence to be sent up the Missouri, to protect the defenceless settlements.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, August 23, 1823.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As the bills for subscription to this paper are now making out, we have thought it advisable to notify subscribers that they will be waited on shortly for the amount of their respective dues. To those, and we are gratified in saying they are by far the greater portion, whose punctuality has been all we could expect, we tender our sincere and grateful acknowledgements.—We hope they will "*advance*" on this occasion with their usual promptness to enable us, (to use an homely but apt simily) to "*grease the wheels*," the want of which is occasionally indicated by the *creaking* sound incident to machinery formed of *young* and unseasoned materials; to enable the said wheels of our establishment to force their way over certain obstructions that divers obnoxious paper-makers, ink-makers, type-founders, with a long train of et cetera, et ceteras, are continually throwing in our way. Thus far we are happy to say, that with the aid of our friends, we have succeeded in handsomely surmounting all obstacles, with a reasonable prospect "*ahead*" of pursuing the "even tenor of our way" in a smooth, comfortable style to the no small pleasure of ourselves and we, would humbly trust, as in "*duty bound*" we should, to the satisfaction of those who have united in cheering us onward along the full tide of successful experiment.

* * *

It is pleasing in the highest degree, in the estimation of every candid and liberal mind, to witness the gradual, though almost imperceptible, change that is irresistibly extending its brightning influence over the political and moral hemisphere, of the old and new world, and through the different quarters of our own favoured country. Local prejudices at home and National animosities abroad seem to be losing their former influence. We know not whether it be the vanity of our hearts, or the more favourable disposition in which we feel willing to view our own times, but we are really inclined to think that mankind are growing in wisdom and that this our day is becoming liberal and enlightened beyond those of a former period.

The enquiry now is not so much of what nation or country, or sect a man may be of, but rather, what are the vices which may render him obnoxious, or what are the virtues, the character and merits that may make his efforts a desirable acquisition. This is the grand test of excellence and the proof of a generous and rational spirit, an exalted and noble feeling.

Like the sun at noon day, the broad beams of benevolence are diffusing its softening influence over the face of the earth: and the time we trust is not far distant, when its cheering light will enter the bosoms of all, and the darkening mists of bigotery, error and prejudice, that have so long pervaded and poisoned the hearts of men, be extinguished in the brightness of that sun, by whose light the nations of the earth shall be enabled to view but one common interest in the virtue and happiness of each other: but one object—one aim—and that, obedience to the will of one common head, the universal, beneficent CREATOR whose care and goodness extendeth alike over all.

FEVER ALARM AT NEW-YORK.

The fears which were awakened in consequence of the supposed case of yellow fever, which occured in New York on Monday, have greatly diminished, there having been no further cause of excitement since that result, and it still remaining doubtful with many whether the subject died with the yellow fever or not. The circumstances which attended this case are these—Samuel M'Gee, aged 16, an apprentice to a taylor, (which business did not agree with him,) had been out on the night of the 6th inst. previous to his taking sick, to a fire, where he fatigued himself by over exertion, and became intoxicated. He had, probably, like most boys at this season of the year, ate profusely of unripe fruit, which added to his subsequent intemperance, produced the fatal effects as here stated. He sickened on the 9th, and continued slightly indisposed up to the 13th, when his malady increased so much as to confine him to his bed, where he died

* * *

On Thursday morning the Hon. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, arrived in this city on his way to the eastward, to join his family, and see his venerable father, who is in the 88th year of his age.

* * *

Chief Justice Tilghman delivered a long and elaborate opinion on Thursday morning, in the case of Edward Short, who was arrested on a charge of homicide on the 6th instant. The discharge was delivered in the presence of a large concourse of citizens, to whom the decision gave great satisfaction. The prisoner was discharged on the following grounds.

First, That the evidence was insufficient to warrant his detention, had the alledged crime been committed in the United States.

Second, That supposing the evidence to have been sufficient, his arrest was NOT LEGAL and he could not have been detained in prison for subsequent delivery to the British government.

* * *

Fire.—About nine o'clock on Wednesday evening two new three story brick houses and the contiguous back buildings thereunto belonging, situate in Third-street, between the mansions of the late Benjamin Chew and Thomas M. Willing, Esquires, were discovered to be on fire. The northernmost house and back buildings were completely destroyed, and the house south of the above, and adjoining that of the late Judge Chew, was considerably injured.

* * *

Accident.—We understand that in making an excavation yesterday afternoon, in Queen street, two men were unfortunately suffocated,

* * *

On the 16th of June, Capt. Garwood, of the ship Magnet of this port, was boarded and taken possession of, by a Spanish Privateer, between Cape de Gatt, and Cape Pallo, near Alicant, run into a bay, near the land on the coast, and anchored in four fathom water. Capt. Garwood was prevented from landing or from sending a letter to the American Consul at Alicant, and he, as well as his crew, were much abused by the freebooters, while lying at anchor. At one time they presented a loaded musket to his breast, and at the first and second officer's, because they could not get as hearty a supper as they wished. About 8 o'clock that night, two privateers, with about 50 men, went along side and ordered the ship to be got under way, and to stand to sea, as they said for the purpose of proceeding for Carthagena, but Capt. Garwood soon found their intention was to pillage the ship, and refused to get under way. They then proposed, that he should permit them to load their vessels with tobacco and coffee, and they would give him a receipt for them, but when they found they could not prevail on him, they determined to murder him and the mates, and load their vessels and then burn the ship, with all hands on board. Fortunately the night was very calm, and the ship made but little way from shore, and as she lay too close to the harbour, for them to accomplish their intentions, they robbed her of every thing they could lay their hands on. Next morning, after taking about 20 boxes of segars, and as many bales of tobacco, with all the spare canvass, liquors, &c. &c. they left him, in pursuit of another vessel. Capt. Garwood then got under way and arrived safe at Alicant that night.

FROM TAMPICO.

New-York, Aug. 22.—Captain Matthews of the Mary, informs that the British frigate Phæton was at Tampico, waiting for specie, she was to convey to Vera Cruiz and Havana.

It was reported at the time the Nancy left Tampico, that San Anna, who had revolted against the Congress now in sitting at Mexico, had surrendered to the forces sent against him at San Louis Potosi, before which place he had encamped his army. Previous to his surrender he had seized Spanish property to a considerable amount on the road to Tampico.—His army amounted to about 3 or 4000 men, which made the roads between San Louis de Potosi and Tampico very unsafe, particularly for the conveyance of Spanish property.

DRAMATIC.

We are informed that the Olympic Theatre, will commence its Fall season, about the beginning of September, and continue until the first of December, with a great variety of new splendid Dramatic, Operatic and Equestrian performances.

MR. WALLACK's dramatic talents, (says the Boston Evening Gazette of Saturday last,) are of an impressive cast. He perceives a character with clearness, and is able to embody his conceptions, with distinctness. His action is extremely significant and his face expressive.—He is admirably suited to perform heroic parts where the scenic situations require a combination of animated action and touching sentiment. His ROLLA is deserving of high approbation, not merely for the general effect produced; but even for novelty in the performance of some of the scenes. The part of ROB ROY, on Wednesday evening, in the dramatic piece of that name, was conceived with great spirit throughout, and executed with characteristic effect. We observe he intends to imitate Messrs Kemble, Kean, Booth, Philipps, and Mathews for his benefit—in which kind of agreeable performances he is reputed to be well skilled. We presume that a crowded assembly on Monday evening will be attracted to witness the representations at second hand of Rolla, Shylock, Sir Edmund Mortimer, and Mons. Morbleau.

Mr. Cooper finished his engagement on the Washington boards last Saturday evening. He represented Octavian in the Mountaineers, on that night, being his first appearance there in this character. The afterpiece of Catharine & Petruchio, with a Recitation of Alexander's Feast, concluded the entertainment.

The Benefits have commenced at the Circus, New York, the entertainments will therefore be varied and attractive. Chatham Garden Theatre continues to be warmly patronized. Mrs. Burke, and Mr. Keene, appear to be the principal objects of attraction. The doors of the Park Theatre have been unlocked, and things are preparing for its opening on the 1st. Hilson, who is engaged for next season, is on the ground already.

A gentleman by the name of Southwell has made his appearance upon the Dublin Theatre, and is pronounced in Nolan's Theatrical Observer, the second best Romeo in the British empire, being in a very slight degree inferior to Mr. Charles Kemble, and will overtop him in another year if he husbands himself as he should. It is stated that to the finest symmetry and manliness of form, he joins a voice clear, sweet, and sonorous; and the graces of his action and the smooth *tournure* of his movements place him in the very first class of his profession.

A late Liverpool Mercury contains the following paragraph: "The *Yankees* of New York are almost nightly delighted with the representation at their *National Theatre*, of "Tom and Jerry, or Life in London."

SUNDAY LINE FOR NEW-YORK.

The Old Columbian Line still continues to leave the upper, or north side of Market street wharf, on Sundays at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives in New-York, by the fast going Steam Boat, WILLIAM PENN, Capt. Myers, the same afternoon.

A Guide to the Game of Draughts.

GAME No. 22.—Whites move first.

22	to	18	12	to	19	30	to	26	23	to	26
10		14	23		16	15		19	31		22
24		19	14		18	17		13	18		25
6		10	29		25	9		14	10		6
25		22	1		6	22		17	2		9
11		15	16		11	6		10	13		6
18		11	7		16	13		9	25		30
8		24	20		11	10		15	6		1
28		19	18		23	17		10	30		26
4		8	26		19	5		14	1		6
27		24	15		24	26		22	26		23
8		11	22		17	14		18	21		17
24		20	10		15	22		17			
11		15	25		22	19		23	Drawn.		
19		16	24		18	17		13			

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,		$6.50
RYE DO.		3.00
CORN MEAL,		2.75
WHEAT IN GRAIN,		1,25
RYE DO.		60
CORN DO.		50 a 55
BARLEY,		55 a 50
OATS,		35
SHORTS,		30
JERSEY PORK,	Mess	$15
	Prime	13
	Cargo	11 a 11½
WESTERN DO.		12,50 a 13,00
BEEF, (Philad.)	Mess	12,00
HAMS,		10 a 12½ cts.
LARD, Jersey,		10½ a 11 cts.
Do. Pennsylvania,		8
TOBACCO, Virginia	cwt.	$4 a 10
Do. Kentucky		3 a 7,50

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Luther Rice, of Washington city, the Rev. SAMUEL W. LYND, of Bordentown, N. J. to Miss LEONORA M. STAUGHTON, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William Staughton.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. WILLIAM HERA, of this place, to Miss MARY M'LEAN, late of Bristol, Eng. and grand-daughter to Joseph Rogers, Esq. of the Northern Liberties.

On Saturday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Holcombe, ABRAHAM MARKOE HAZLEHURST, to MARGARETTA, daughter of the late Zachariah Endress, Esq. all of this city.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. MARY BENNER, widow of the late George Benner. Her friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence in Budd street, No. 11, on Sabbath afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Yesterday morning, Mr. ENOS LUKENS, in the 28th year of his age.

On Thursday afternoon, the 21st inst. Mrs. EVE ANDREWS, aged 92.

On the 16th inst. MARIA EDGEWORTH, only daughter of Mr. John Thomson.

On the 21st inst. MARIA HUMMEL, wife of Jacob Hummel.

On Thursday last, Miss ANN MARIA ESLING, daughter of Nicholas Esling, aged 13.

On Monday evening last, Mr. MICHAEL HENNESSEY, aged 76.

On Sunday afternoon last, Mr. JONAS DAWSON, Clock and Watchmaker, aged 64.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. GEORGE THOMSON, aged 53.

On Tuesday morning, THOMAS BARNES, Esq. aged 61.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. ANN GEORGE, aged 90, long a resident of Hamilton village.

On Tuesday evening, 19th inst. Dr. JASON O'B LAWRENCE.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. HENRY R. WILSON, son of the late Capt. Rob. Wilson, aged 24.

On the 9th inst. near Laurel, (Del.) Mrs. ELIZABETH GARRETT, of Philadelphia.

On Monday last, at Germantown, ANTHONY JOHNSON, aged 78, a respectable Member of the Society of Friends.

At Harrisburg, on the 15th inst. after a short illness, Dr. SILAS GEORGE, aged 29.

At Port-au-Prince, on the 6th inst. of the yellow fever, Mr. ALEXANDER W. ATKINSON, aged 23, mate of the schr. John & Elizabeth of this port.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Thursday, August 14th, in the 28th year of his age, Mr. JACOB WINNEMORE, after an illness of about seven days, having survived his younger brother only four days. How truly can we say that, "*In the midst of life we are in death.*" A few short days and the subject of these few lines was still glowing with health A few short days, and he was still a son, still a brother. Still big with hope, he was planning out futurity's course—when the cold—the blasting hand of death cut short the thread of his existence.

Adieu—adieu, thy day is run,
Thy short career is o'er,
Thy slender cord of life is spun,
We ne'er shall see thee more.

Life's transient journey now is o'er,
Is past—is fled for thee,
Thy span has now for evermore
Forever ceas'd to be.

Adieu—adieu, tho' thou art gone,
Art fled from here forever,
Still fond remembrance lingers on,
And brings us oft together.

Tho' thou hast reach'd another shore
Another clime attain'd,
Still retrospection brings once more
Our loss—and yet thy gain.

Farewell—farewell, thy chain is broke,
Death crush'd the feeble link,
Yes death has given the fatal stroke,
By which we all must sink. N.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia.	55	75	130
In Baltimore,	21	51	72
In New-York,	41	53	94

NOTE.—In this city, there were 65 deaths of children under five years; of the cholera morbus, 26. In Baltimore, there were 41 deaths under five years of age; of cholera infantum, 22; measles, 6. In New-York, 27 children died under one year of age; 2 of the measles.

Public Sales at Auction,

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at [illegible] o'clock, on a credit,

A valuable assortment of French imported [illegible] Goods, in lots.

Also, a general assortment of Domestic Goods.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auct'rs.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

A SMALL SWORD.

Enquire at the Office of the Saturday [illegible] Post. [illegible]

ENGRAVIVG

IN various branches, executed by JACOB M[illegible] No. 128, Locust-street, Philadelphia.

aug 23—tf

Timber Merchants' Guide.

JUST received and for sale by H. C. CAREY & I. LEA, Fourth and Chesnut-street, Timber *Merchants' Guide.* Also, a table wherein at one view may be seen the solid and superficial measure of any square or unequal hewn logs or plank, from one to forty-seven inches. Also, Plates representing the figures of the principal pieces of timber, used in building a seventy-four gun ship of the line, in standing trees. By Peter Guillet L'Ainé, French by birth, American by choice.

Price $2 50. aug 23—[illegible]

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Printing Materials as follows:

1 font Brevier, nearly new, about 270 [illegible]—1 do. Small Pica, 314—1 do. Pica, 290—1 do. English, 100—1 do. Great Primer, 100—1 do. Columbian, slope, 18—2 imposing stones and [illegible] frames, Ramage make—1 font Double Pica, 90 [illegible]—1 do. Cannon, 30—1 do. *Five Line Pica,* [illegible] 1 do. Seven Line do. 45—1 do. Ten Line do. [illegible] 1 Standing Press, small size—1 pair royal Chases—1 do. medium do. With a quantity of [illegible] boards, letter boards, drying poles, &c. [illegible] will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 31, [illegible] Second street. aug 23—[illegible]

Horatio L. Melchor,

House Carpenter, No 31, Strawberry-st. Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. He makes and repairs all descriptions of Standing Presses, Printer's and Bookbinder's Furniture, and on the most reasonable terms.

N B A quantity of ready made Packing Boxes always on hand. aug 23—tf

WHO WANTS A PRIZE?

WE recommend those who are in want of any part of $57,400, to apply at the Philadelphia Lottery Office, for Tickets or Shares in the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

A. M'Intyre, Manager.

Which will positively be drawn on the 7th October next—the $57,400 as above, is divided into the following handsome prizes.

1 Prize of	$8,000	1 do	4,000
1 do	2336	1 do	2,000
2 do	1,000	10 do	200
4 do	500	36 do	100

With smaller prizes of various denominations too tedious to enumerate.

Tickets	$7 00 each	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87

And a package of 14 whole tickets		67 40
Halves	do	3[illegible] 60
Quarters	do	16 85
Eighths	do	8 42

Capital Prizes, as in former classes, for sale at

Pratt & Davis's

Where was sold and paid the following handsome prizes in the former classes of this lottery:

Combination.			Register.	
9,	13,	27,	No. 2591 a prize of	$3000
3,	13,	27,	996	1000
4,	13,	30,	1814	1000
2,	13,	20,	738	400

Besides many of $100, 50, 25, &c. with many others too tedious to enumerate.

Orders post paid, will meet with strict attention. Clubs dealt with on the most liberal terms. All lottery information given gratis. Aug. 23—1t

BALM OF COLUMBIA.

An important recent Chemical Discovery.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off in *forty eight hours* from its first application. This Balm will most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow *Healthy* and *Thick*, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff. J. O. is well aware that many fraudulent and deceptive oils, &c. have been imposed on the public, and therefore prejudice will be severe against his discovery, until trial shall convince his patrons that such a thing exists in nature as a certain preventative against the loss of Hair. No danger need be apprehended to the human system by the application of this capillary restorative.—The public may rest assured that it helps nature, and is perfectly harmless.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used The young hair regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by JOHN OLDRIDGE.

No. 53½, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street, Philadelphia aug. 23—tf

FEVER & AGUE POWDERS.

THE efficacy of these Powders, in intermittent fevers, has been repeatedly proved They are formed on the principles of correct medical practice, and are prepared from the best materials. Taken according to the directions they are perfectly innocent, and are confidently recommended, as a safe cure for that distressing epidemic, the Ague and Fever, which, if neglected, so frequently lays the foundation of other more serious and fatal diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at

THOMAS M'CLINTOCK'S

Drug & Chemical Store No. 107, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia;

Where also may be had a general assortment of genuine Drugs and Medicines, carefully selected and prepared, comprising most of the approved modern preparations and remedies, as SULPHATE of QUININE, Cinchonine or Ess. Salt of Bark, Sodaic, and Aperient Seidlitz Powders, Worm Tea, Pectoral Cough Lozenges, &c. &c.

8mo 16—4t*

THE HIGHEST PRICE

GIVEN for Guineas, Sovereigns, Doubloons, American Gold and Spanish Dollars at

GIBBS's Lottery & Exchange Office,

No. 4½, South Third Street, Philadelphia

July 26—tf

[illegible] those who publicly approach the throne of Grace, to cherish them in their hearts, and to move only under the influence of that spirit which enables us to pray aright:

Whilst he who would be a real and not a nominal Christian, is duly impressed with the necessity of striving to become a meek and humble disciple of Jesus—whilst he bears in mind that he is constantly liable to fall, and that he must therefore be waiting for the renewal of his spiritual strength, and at all times be placing his dependence upon Divine aid—there is safety. But we fear, with respect to some who have run well for a time, that either through the friendship of men or outward prosperity, or through unwatchfulness, they have gradually fallen away from that to which they had once attained; and, that others, from similar causes, are not advancing to that state of purity and simplicity in which they would become useful members of the Church of Christ. Dear Friends, permit us in Christian love, to remind you of the ever important injunction of our Lord—"Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation; the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak." If you endeavour to prove by your actions the sincerity of your profession, if in your intercourse with others you show that you have an honest and upright heart, if your lives are ordered in the fear of the Lord; you may, by your daily walk through life, commend and adorn your own religious principles. But, if there be a want of consistency of conduct, it may lead those around you, lightly to esteem those very principles which their judgment has at one time approved; nay, it may cause the way of Truth to be evil-spoken of.

There are many ways by which our attachment to religion and virtue may be made manifest to others. One of these is the due observance of that day which is publicly set apart for the performance of divine worship. Our care for the due attendance of our religious meetings, both on first days and on other days of the week, has been repeatedly expressed, nor have we at this time been unmindful of this primary obligation. We earnestly entreat every one, when thus met, to consider the worship of the Almighty as a solemn act. Under this impression, his demeanor will bespeak a serious thoughtfulness; and, let all remember, that at such times, an indolent state of mind is offensive in the sight of Him whom we are met to serve.—But the duties of the day, to which we have adverted, are not confined to the time allotted to assembling with our brethren. Our spiritual growth may be advanced by habits of quietness and retirement, and by suitable reading in the course of the day. On the other hand, great care is necessary that we do not by unprofitable visiting or conversation, by travelling on our outward avocations, or by otherwise engaging in them, dissipate those good impressions with which we may have been mercifully favoured.

The account of the sufferings of our members in Great Britain and Ireland, in support of our well known testimony against tithes and all other ecclesiastical claims, including the cost and charges of distraint, and a few demands for military purposes, have been brought up in the usual course. The amount is upwards of thirteen thousand two hundred pounds.

We rejoice with gratitude that this country has continued to be favoured with the blessings of peace, whilst we lament that other nations, at no great distance from us have been involved in contention and bloodshed. We desire that we may all so live under the influence of that Spirit which breathes peace on earth and good will towards men, that, whenever occasions occur, we may be prepared, by our conversation and conduct, in meekness and wisdom, to show forth our precious testimony to the peaceable nature of the Gospel dispensation.

Our friends in Ireland, and those of all the yearly meetings on the continent of America, have at this time been brought to our remembrance, with the feeling of much brotherly love, by the continuance of our usual exchange of epistles. This meeting has again felt deeply interested on behalf of the natives of Africa, who continue to be torn from their homes and consigned to cruel bondage, as well as for those who are held in slavery in the colonies of this country.—And we desire that Friends, every where, may not fail to remember all who are thus deprived of their liberty, with feelings of sorrow, and to pity them in their degraded condition; and, also that they would embrace every favourable opportunity that may present itself for pleading the cause of these our oppressed fellow men.

"Now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be Glory and Majesty, Dominion and Power, both now and ever. Amen."

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by

JOSIAH FOSTER,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

SLAVE TRADE.

To the Commons of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The respectful Petition of the undersigned, representing the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers in Great Britain and Ireland:

SHEWETH,

That your petitioners have observed with great satisfaction the firmness and perseverance with which from year to year the Parliament of the united kingdom has advocated the cause of the oppressed Africans.—They have rejoiced in the belief, that the iniquity and cruelty of the Slave Trade continue to be felt and acknowledged by their own countrymen, while they have observed with deep regret, that want of an effectual co-operation on the part of other of the powers of Europe.

Your petitioners, however, consider, that whilst no legal provision is made for the gradual termination of slavery within the British dominions, the character of their country cannot be exonerated from the charge of injustice. At the last Yearly Meeting of the religious Society which they represent, there prevailed a deep feeling for those who are still held as slaves, accompanied by a firm conviction, that this practice is in direct contradiction to the merciful Spirit of the Gospel, and to the precepts of its Divine Founder. And your petitioners are impressed with a belief, that the time is arrived, when it is their duty thus publicly to express the feelings of their brethren in religious profession, in pleading the cause of their fellow subjects, who are deprived of the invaluable blessing of freedom. They therefore respectfully entreat your early and close attention to the situation of hundreds of thousands of human beings now held in bondage in the British colonies. Regarding them as their brothers and sisters by creation, and as fellow subjects of redemption by Christ, they earnestly beseech that no longer delay may take place in considering the best means by which they may be gradually brought into the enjoyment of that liberty to which as men, they are justly entitled; and raised from that degraded condition, in which every man is placed, who is reduced to a state of a slave. Your petitioners do not presume to suggest to Parliament the way in which this desirable object may be accomplished. They are aware that great wisdom and prudence will be requisite in so providing for the gradual extinction of slavery, as that the slaves may ultimately come into possession of their liberty, in the way which shall render it the most beneficial to themselves, and afford the greatest security to the Colonial Proprietors, and to the State.

Entertaining, however, an unshaken belief, that the religion which the author of our salvation has [illegible], would, if universally cultivated and acted upon, ensure the present and eternal happiness of the human race, your petitioners are anxious that all your deliberations and decisions may be founded on the firm and immoveable basis of Christian principles; they are deeply solicitous that by publicly recognizing the precepts of righteousness and truth as of paramount obligation, the British government may more and more commend the Christian Religion in the sight of the nations of the earth, and then they reverently believe that the blessing and protecting providence of the Most High will be continued to their beloved country.

Signed by us Members of a Meeting, for conducting the affairs of the said Society in the intervals of the Yearly Meeting.

London, the 7th of the 2d month, 1823.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Lines written on the Brandywine.

Thy solemn roar, O Brandywine,
How sweet its music is to me;
It brings the days of auld lang syne,
In brightest view before my e'e.—

I never stroll along thy banks,
But fond remembrance brings to mind,
The many playful boyish pranks,
And sportive circles I have join'd—

But now those days are vanish'd quite,
And days of care are in their room,
And many a heart that then was light,
Ere now is mouldering in the tomb.—

Just as that wave its next doth chase,
Until they mingle with the sea,
Frail man is travelling on apace
To join a vast eternity.—

Thus flows the stream of human life;
Wave chases wave without repose,
So men with men at constant strife,
Pursue each other to the close.

L.

European Intelligence.

Late from Gibraltar.—Capt. Tiers, of the brig Ruth, 25 days from Gibraltar, reports that a detachment of the French army was encamped within two miles of St. Roque, on the 25th July. The commander, name not remembered, sent a flag into Algesiras, demanding the surrender of that place, but which was refused by the governor. The women and children had fled from St. Roque, in order to escape the dangers of the expected attack, and had encamped on the beach of the neutral ground. The Congress frigate sailed on the 23d for Cadiz with Mr. Nelson and family, Mr. Rodney was at Gibraltar with his family all in good health. Captain Tiers brings despatches to government from Mr. Rodney. A number of French and Dutch men of war were lying at Gibraltar when the Ruth sailed.

IRELAND.

Desperate attack on the Police, and several Persons Killed.

On Wednesday morning (2d July,) at a very early hour, one of those daring violations of the law, so peculiar to the lower orders of this distracted country, attended with the loss of several lives, occurred in the parish of Castlehaven, within three miles of Skibbereen, in the West of Cork county. The facts, which we have from very competent authority, are as follow:

The Rector of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Morritt, finding it impossible to obtain his tithes, there being 3 years due, and in the last year having experienced much opposition in obtaining them, he was determined to submit his case to the Bench of Magistrates assembled in Petty Session, from whom he received a warrant of distress, which was entrusted to his Proctor, who, with five other men, were appointed Special Constables, to execute it on the parties; and for the more effectual preservation of the peace, a party of the police, consisting of Lieutenant Hawkshaw, four mounted and seven dismounted, stationed at Skibbereen, were ordered to assist. Accordingly they proceeded to the ground, where they seized some cattle, which the country people, who assembled in great numbers, resisted with showers of stones, when a dreadful scene ensued. The Police and Constables were obliged, in their own defence, having given up the idea of the cattle, to keep up a constant fire, which was as determinedly resisted by the country people with vollies of stones, which were kept up with such dexterity on their part, that the Police and Constables were obliged to retreat, leaving one of the Police named Bowen, and the Proctor, named Driscoll, killed, and several of the party wounded. The country people had two shot dead, and ten or twelve wounded; five are reported to be dangerously so. Such was the rapidity of the retreat, that Lieutenant Hawkshaw lost his cap, which was knocked off by a stone. On the account reaching Skibbereen, Captain Baldwin, a Magistrate, with a party of the Rifle Brigade and such of the Police as were able, hastened to the place, but we have not heard of any person being taken. The ferocity of the country people was exhibited in a most disgraceful manner, having wedged a stone into the dead Police-man's mouth, which they forced in with another!!

Engagement between a party of Dragoons and the Ribbonmen.

A letter from a most respectable gentleman, in Moy, dated yesterday, informs us, that an account had just reached that town—that a party of dragoons, stationed in Magherafelt, who had been taken out for the purpose of repressing illicit distillation, had been attacked and fired on by a party of Ribbonmen, near Stuartstown, county Tyrone. They, of course, returned the fire; and our informant adds, that eleven of the Ribbonmen, two dragoons, and three horses, were killed on the spot, and several seriously wounded.—*Armagh Volunteer, July* 1.

A Dublin paragraph mentions that six cart loads of old cancelled notes of the Bank of Ireland had been burnt in a kiln erected for that purpose.

Sir Robert Wilson arrived at Vigo, on the 17th June, from Oporto. He was very roughly treated by the population of Braga, and was obliged to return to Oporto, under the protection of the militia.

Extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, July 23.

"Cadiz still holds out, and there is not much probability of its surrendering. It is reported that a battle has been gained by the Constitutionalists over the French in Catalonia. Gen. Lallemand is said to be in the neighbourhood of Valencia, with a good force. In this neighbourhood, Terriffa, Algesiras and St. Roque are in the possession of the Constitutionalists, so that the cause of the Spaniards is not desperate."

A letter dated 24th July, at Gibraltar, to a respectable merchant in this city, states, that "vast supplies of provisions" have reached Cadiz, and that there is no danger of a surrender from the want of food.

KING OF SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid state that an occular witness of the abduction of the King, from Seville, relates that he was dragged by force to his carriage, which was already encumbered by utensils of every kind, even those of the kitchen. Behind the carriage several mattrasses were tied. None of his valets de chambre were permitted to attend him; his linen and clothes remained at Seville.

BLUCHER.—A letter from Berlin asserts positively, that the celebrated warrior Blucher died of a broken heart, produced by the King's withdrawing his confidence from him, and not fulfilling the promises he made of giving free institutions to Prussia.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 16.

An express from Rome brings information that his holiness the Pope had broken his thigh by a fall, on the evening of the 6th, and that his life was in great danger.

Extract from a private letter from Havre, 20*th July*.

You will see that Mina is not yet dead. Morilla has followed the example of Abisbal, and is said to have carried with him 3000 men. If he had been faithful, much might have been done in Gallicia to annoy the French. The nature of the ground, and its proximity to England, from which supplies are constantly going, might have enabled the constitutional party, perhaps, to have turned the scale. As matters stand there, I fear they cannot hold out long. The French have too much money:—still Quiroga may give them trouble in that quarter.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Atkinson & Alexander,

I observed in your paper of Saturday last an article, stating that the Schuylkill Coal is superior to any hitherto discovered, and that the ashes are so purely white, as not to soil a cambric handkerchief: Now I beg leave to contradict this assertion; it is known by all those who burn this coal that the ashes produced by it are of a reddish colour and capable of soiling any kind of linen whatever; and as to the other part I can say upon my own experience, that the Lackawaxen Coal is infinitely superior to the Schuylkill, because it kindles much easier, and lasts as long, but the Lehigh Coal, when a considerable body of it is together, makes a more intense heat than either. Having burned coal for five years past, and tried almost every kind, I think I may assert without danger of being contradicted, that the Lackawaxen Coal is better than any other kind in use, not only for private families, but for furnaces, blacksmith's shops, &c. because it may be kindled with much less wood, a very small quantity of it will burn together, and it has all the other advantages of Lehigh and Schuylkill over Sulphur Coal, viz. making no smoke nor disagreeable smell, &c. I am informed that the Lackawaxen company have contracted for a large quantity to be delivered in Philadelphia next year, which I hope may induce the public to try it and satisfy themselves of its very excellent qualities.

VERITAS.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Friend Poulson,

By inserting in your paper the following list of prices, taken from an account book, kept by a farmer in the vicinity of Philadelphia, in the years 1714—13, will be shown the vast change that has taken place in little more than a century, in the price of some of our staple commodities—Indian corn it appears was higher in proportion, than any other article, it being 2s. and wheat only sixpence more.

Wheat	2s.	6d	Wool	0s.	8d
Barley	2	0	Beef	0	1½
Indian corn	2	0	Pork	0	1½
Tobacco	1	6	Mutton	0	1

Tanned soal leather 9 pence.

Wages for labouring men was thirty shillings per month, and for women ten shillings.

H. C. C.

EXECUTION OF AN INNOCENT MAN.

We stated a few days since that John C. Hamilton was executed in Kentucky a few years ago, (1817,) for the murder of Doctor Sanderson, of Natchez, Mississippi, and that a man had recently been executed in Mobile, who confessed himself the murderer of Sanderson, and declared Hamilton was innocent.

In the Providence Journal we find the following particulars of the melancholy affair, the perusal of which is sufficient to wring tears of anguish from the heart of apathy itself.

"The annals of judicial proceedings, rarely afford a report of a trial and execution; of a more extraordinary and distressing character than this, and it should be universally circulated, that judges and jurors may be guarded against condemning supposed culprits on circumstantial evidence. Young Hamilton through life supported an unblemished character, and obtained the love, esteem and admiration of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As in common with the young gentlemen of Kentucky, he was in the practice of spending the winter season in the more genial climate of Mississippi. On his return from a winter's residence in that quarter, he accidentally fell in company with Dr. Sanderson, who being in ill health, was journeying to the celebrated watering place at Harrodsburg Spa, with hopes of recovering his lost health, and as he was anxious to make something out of his pilgrimage, he took with him a large sum of money, with which he contemplated purchasing negroes on speculation. On his way up the country, his infirmities increased, and he was apprehensive he might expire on the road, he committed to the charge of Hamilton his treasure, having in his short acquaintance discovered that he was worthy of unlimited confidence. In a few days, however, his indisposition abated, when he pursued his journey, and finally arrived in safety at the residence of Hamilton, in Barren county, Ky. where he remained during the summer, and received from his young friend every mark of courtesy, attention and hospitality. In the month of October, Doctor Sanderson made arrangements to depart, and on taking leave of his hospitable host, young Hamilton accompanied him several miles on the road, and then took an affectionate farewell. Ten or twelve days after, as some hunters were rambling through the forest, they discovered the body of Doctor Sanderson in a state of corruption, shot in several places, and mangled in the most shocking manner. As Hamilton was last seen with him, and as it was known that he had from time to time, made use of sums of money, originally the property of Sanderson, suspicion fell on his head, and he was arrested, tried and executed.

Previous to his arrest, he was advised to leave the country, to avoid danger, but as he was conscious of his innocence, he disdained to take a step which would cast a cloud of obloquy and disgrace upon his character, and resolutely remained at home. As the inhabitants of the county were divided in their opinions as to his guilt, the affair gradually died away; but Hamilton being anxious that a trial *should* take place, firmly believing that in such an event, his reputation would remain unspotted, he solicited at the hands of justice a trial, which to his astonishment and sorrow closed with his condemnation. The only evidence against him was circumstantial, viz. that near the body of Sanderson was found a bloody pair of pantaloons, and a pistol, both bearing the name of Hamilton. Through the whole of the trial he manifested that fortitude and determined coolness, characteristic of innocence, and expired with a full conviction that the real murderer would ultimately be discovered. When on the scaffold he took a manly leave of the world, expressed not the least regret for his fate, but lamented that his misfortunes would cloud the prospects of his family, and shed an indelible disgrace on his memory. Thus through the weakness of the law, was an interesting young man and a worthy citizen hurried from the world, and doomed to expiate on the gallows, that crime, committed by the hands of a villain and assassin. It may be proper for the welfare of the world, to pass sentence on the accused, on the authority of circumstantial evidence, but it would be far better, by statute, to annul the practice; and it was the opinion of lord Hale, that it were better to suffer ninety guilty persons to escape, than to punish, unjustly, one that is innocent.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A letter received by a gentleman in New York, from a friend who went passenger in the brig Ann, Harrison, which sailed from Philadelphia, for London, in May last, says, "On our passage out, the first night, when about fifty miles from land, the wind changed and came ahead, blowing pretty fresh—the captain had just quitted the deck, and turned in at midnight, when we were suddenly alarmed by a heavy crash. All hands flew to the deck to learn the cause, which proved to be that we had ran foul of a large sloop—great consternation prevailed on both sides, the sloop calling for a rope and to lower our boats, and we hailing her to stand by, as she had stove in our bow, and we were sinking. We, however, on sounding the pumps and examining more closely, found we had not suffered so much as was at first feared. Efforts were then made to beat towards the sloop, but the rigging was too much injured to get to windward—unfortunately, no small boat was attached to our brig, and the jolly boat and deck were lumbered with cotton—every exertion was however made to get the boat out, but we were fast drifting to leeward, as their cries became more faint. We shewed lights, which were not answered. At length, one dreadful and piercing shriek of despair seemed to announce the climax of their sufferings, and the absence of all hope—after which not a sound was heard! By the time our boats were in the tackle for lowering, their fate seemed to be sealed; with this little hope of success, and a dangerous sea running, it was considered too hazardous to man the boats, lest they should be swamped, and thus increase the calamity. The captain, therefore, determined on lying to during the night, for the small chance of seeing them in the morning, or picking up any thing that might lead to a further knowledge of the unhappy sufferers, but not a vestige could be seen, nor could we flatter ourselves there was the least possibility of their being able to make sail for the land. This occurrence for many days cast a gloom on all aboard, and every one became nervous at the sight of a sail after sunset."

Shot Towers.—We understand a Shot Tower is now erecting in New York. The manner of making shot in those towers is this: the molten lead mixed with a small proportion of orpiment, a mineral composed of arsenic and sulphur, is poured through a cullender, full of holes of the size it is intended to make the shot, and falls into water below; the smallest shot must fall about 12 feet, the next size ten feet further, and so on until it comes to the largest size, which requires a fall of 160 feet to perfect it. The shot is then put into a revolving cylinder, until it is sufficiently polished, when it is placed on an inclined plane, that part which is perfect rolls off by itself, and that which is defective is thrown on the flattened side, and lodges by the way, and is melted and run over. There are several other modes of making shot, but no other requires these high towers.

The Boston Galaxy, with its accustomed *delicacy*, lately commented upon the *dress* of a lady, the wife of one of the Missionaries in India, who has recently visited that city, asserting among other things, that she wore a Cashmere shawl valued at 600 dollars; a Leghorn Flat, $150; Lace Trimmings, $150, &c. The Trenton True American, has copied the article from the Galaxy, and remarks upon it as follows:

"We are no advocates for Foreign Missions, nor apologists for sumptuous apparel, but we think it right to state a fact in this case, which incidentally came to our knowledge: the *shawl* mentioned above was a *present* from a lady in India, wife of a gentleman high in office there, whose children Mrs. Judson took charge of, and conducted to England, to receive their education. Mrs. Judson had contemplated selling it, but did not like to part with a present. Perhaps the other expensive articles of her apparel came through the same, or similar channels;—but of this we know nothing."

Profitable business.—We received a paper from Ohio, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, with a note written on the margin, stating that he cannot get any bank paper to suit us, and he shall therefore send us one dollar in specie at a time, until he shall have sent the whole. On opening the paper down rattled a bright silver dollar, which did our feelings a dollar's worth of good, until we cast our eyes upon the wrapper just torn off, on which we found inscribed the following words, and figures by the Post Master. "*Manuscript and Specie within*—$1,75 *cents postage*." This was a damper; for as there are now two or three papers more on the way to us, each with a dollar enclosed, we are in a fair way to pay the General Post Office seven dollars for the pleasure of handling four that are due to us. We must do a great deal of business like this, as the Irishman said, to make a living by it.

SOMNAMBULISM.

Another instance of the singular and dangerous habit of sleep-walking, occurred a short time since in the town of Warwick. A young man in the employment of a respectable farmer, arose in his sleep, descended one pair of stairs, and making his way out of doors, was observed by his companions from the window, to mount a brick wall, which partly enclosed the barn yard. He walked nearly the whole length of the wall, which was capped with wood, about one foot in width, roused the cows from their resting places, preparatory to the hour of milking, and then retraced his steps to his chamber, where he was awakened by his companions.

[*R. I. paper*.

Ireland.—The disturbances in Ireland seem to increase. A terrible riot took place at the fair of Maghara on the 12th of June; the orangemen on one side, and the ribbonmen on the other. About *seventy* persons were killed.

Weekly Compen

The New York Daily Adverti turday, says, "Mr. James Mo delphia, died on board of the brig of this port, on her passage from

Fatal Accidents.—Conley Nolan wa from on board the sloop Sarah, Ca Smith, on Friday night last, opposite Mifflin. The deceased was a native of land, but for some years past a citizen Philadelphia. He was a kind and affection ate husband and father, and an honest

A man lately applied for admission to the York penitentiary, as he alleged to morals, and gain a subsistence: but the informed him that he could not send unless for vagrancy, or the commission of when, behold, the same man made his the next day, accompanied by a constable *qualified* himself to enter, by a petty theft, accordingly committed.

The house of Mr. Solomon Lee, of rico, (Vermont,) was entered by two lains last Sunday week, whilst the family were all at meeting, excepting two chil dren; the eldest they tied and gagged, then proceeded to pillage the house; their search they found only nine dollars in money, which they took, together with several articles of valuable clothing, made off.

The Montreal Courant says a woman was convicted there on the 12th inst. having sold spiritous liquors to Indians, fined £5 currency, her license for this forfeited, and herself ordered to be ed in gaol for twenty-four hours.

Sickness in Indiana.—A letter dated lem, (Ind.) July 31, states that the neigh bourhood of that place was very sickly, a number of deaths had occurred.

It is stated in the Hartford (Connecticut) that a large number of cases of either the or the spotted fever, have occurred in the Berlin, about 10 miles from Hartford, which have terminated fatally.

A Match for the Sea Serpent.—In the Woodstock (Va.) Herald, of the 10th a story is to be found, of two persons that town, discovering, on the preceding Friday, a large snake whose head was vated about three from the ground, whose jaws were extended bearing to its den a *young fawn*, had caught a few moments before. snake in thickness, exceeded that of common man's thigh, but its length not well be ascertained!

A shave upon John Bull.—We have told that some agents of American now in England, have made a handsome operation by purchasing up much of cotton in the British market, and selling it out again two days afterwards, at a hand some advance.

In the Connecticut Newgate, there now 110 convicts, 38 of whom are blacks. It has been ascertained that more half of them were intoxicated, at the time they committed the crimes for which they are now receiving punishment.

More Gold.—It is said in the Cheraw (S. C.) Intelligencer, that several pieces of gold have been found in a field near that place, and a very flattering count is given of those employed in dig ging for this precious metal.

Five large fish of the Whale or Gram pus species, were recently cast on shore on the east end of Sullivan's Island. Hav ing got within the reef, the tide left them and they were killed and taken possession of by the inhabitants. The largest was sixteen feet in length.

New York paper remarks that in re viewing the administration of criminal justice in that city, it is gratifying to ob serve that since the introduction of the *treadmill*, the number and atrocity of of fences have visibly diminished.

The master of a vessel from Belfast, Me. has been prosecuted by the City Mar shal, says the Boston Evening Gazette, for secretly landing certain Irish passengers contrary to law. The penalty for landing without reporting passengers who have no settlement within that commonwealth is two hundred dollars for each passenger so landed.

An Arkansas paper estimates the da mage sustained by the planters on the Mis sissippi in consequence of the late inunda tion, at not less than $3,000,000.

Corn Crop.—The tenant of a small farm near Petersburgh, Va. was enabled last year with greatest exertion to crib only *fifteen Barrels of Corn*—this year, the same person, cultivating the same ground, em ploying the same force, will get in by esti mation *two hundred Barrels!*

Hail Storm.—Last week a very severe hail storm was experienced in the neigh bourhood of Petersburg, Va. The con gealed masses, which fell with the roar of distant thunder upon the earth, crushed every species of tender growth beneath them, and many of them are represented as having been of the size of hen's eggs! In some places a total destruction of toba co plants was the consequence.

Joseph Bonaparte, and several other dis tinguished French gentlemen, are now at New York, waiting the arrival of the of Lucien Buonaparte with his family, are hourly expected to arrive there from Antwerp.

The United States schr. Porpoise, capt. Ramage, and United States sloop Florida arrived off the harbour of St. Augustine on the 22d ult. They were to proceed immediately in prosecution of the survey of the Florida coast.

Columbus.—We understand that an ori ginal portrait of Columbus has been trans mitted from Spain, by George G. Barrell, Esq. Consul at Malaga, and presented by him to the nation. It is a rare and valua ble present. It came from Seville, and belonged to one of the convents of that place.

The Norfolk Beacon mentions that there have been ten cases of fever on board the U. S. Ship Decoy, which vessel was ready to sail from that port, when sickness made its appearance among the crew. Five of the cases are of a malignant type—but, it is added, they are all convalescent and believed to be out of danger.

We regret to learn, (says the New York Gazette,) that on board the Canton, at Cadiz, a rencontre between the first and second mates, resulted in the death of the latter, who was shot dead by the former. The offender was brought home in irons.

Tread-Mill Mail-Coaches.—In one of the Liverpool papers we observe the notice of a project for applying the principle of the stepping wheel to stage and mail-coaches.

The Americans at Paris celebrated the 4th of July, by a public festival, at which Mr. Sheldon, charge des affairs of the U. States, and the Marquis La Fayette, were guests.

In the city of New York there are eighty-one houses for public worship, fifteen of which (being a greater number than those of any other denomination) are occupied by members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The banking-house of Smith, Payne and Smith, of London, has paid into the hands of the Spanish Committee the sum of *five thousand pounds*, as the subscription of an *anonymous* individual.

Information has been received that the wretches who kidnapped, near Vincennes, (Indiana,) *John Butler and family*, people of colour, have been apprehended and lodged in jail at New Orleans. They were on the point of embarking for some of the West India Islands.

The last Norfolk papers inform us that all the persons sick of the fever, who contracted the disease on board of the Decoy are convalescent.

Mr. Forsyth, late Minister to Spain, and a Representative elect in the next Congress, arrived in the city of Washington a few days ago.

A Scotch paper of the 12th June, says, that the monument in memory of Burns, was in such a state of forwardness, that the gilded tripod, with which it is to be surmounted, was expected to be placed on the building, on the 24th of that month. The placing of this ornament was to be done in masonic form.

The New York board of Health, have issued an address to the public in which they say, "The Board have the satisfaction to assure their fellow-citizens that they have every reason to believe that not a single case of Yellow or Malignant fever exists in the city. And, moreover, an almost unprecedented share of good health for this season of the year prevails in every part of our metropolis.

A convoy of merchantmen, which left Guadaloupe the 24th of May, consisting of about 60 sail, had arrived at Brest.—This must be gratifying to our insurance offices here, with whom, we understand, a great part of the property, in the above vessels, was insured.

A duel was recently fought, in the neighbourhood of St. Louis, Missouri, between Dr. Mitchell of that place and Mr. Waddle. The latter was killed and the Doctor escaped unhurt.

A day or two afterwards, another meeting took place between William V. Rector, Esq. Auditor of the state of Missouri, and Mr. Crow,—in which the latter was killed, and Mr. Rector had his arm broken.

Our readers will recollect that a short time previous, an eminent lawyer, Mr. Barton received a mortal wound, in the neighbourhood of St. Louis, in a duel, with General Rector of that place.

A hopeful Family.—The Providence R. I. Journal of Thursday last states, that a man was then in jail at that place, charged with counterfeiting, whose whole family "from father to son, including mother and daughters, have been regularly bred and graduated at this and other branches of villany and crime; two of whom are also confined in the Newport jail on a charge of murder."

The New England Farmer strongly recommends the cultivation of the Jerusalem artichoke, (*Helianthus Tuberosus*) as a good substitute for potatoes in in feeding swine, and for various other uses. "When cut and ground in the cider mill, they make good food for horses, with the addition of a little salt." They are said to grow in almost any soil, require no manure, and are proof against the severest frost.

Spontaneous Combustion.—A lot of waste wool, which had lain in a heap for a length of time near the picker, at a Merino factory, in Dudley, (Mass.) on being lately exposed to the air out of doors, was discovered in about ten minutes to be in a blaze.

The Chester Post Boy states that, "Mr. Twells, in Radnor township, Delaware county, has growing, Indian Corn and Millet worthy of notice.—In one of his corn-fields the stalks are from eleven to thirteen feet six inches high, and from seven to nine inches in circumference. One of the fields of Millet, contains eight or ten acres: the straw has frequently been measured, and the length is from six to seven feet; heads from eight to ten inches long—one head I pulled myself, which had 115 pods, and 11,770 seeds.

The Senate of the free Hanseatic city of Bremen, have directed that an order be given to the receivers of indirect taxes, not to exact from the legacies that have fallen to the inhabitants of the United States since the 22d November, 1822, or that may fall to them hereafter, any other tax or duty, but such as, in similar cases, the citizens of Bremen would be subject to.

Domestic Improvement.—A *Globe* manufactory has been established at Albany, (N. Y.) in which this article, hitherto imported at such great cost, is made equal and in many respects superior to imported. In what the superiority consists, we have not yet understood.

On the 12th of July, a violent tornado struck part of the parish of St. John's, Port Jolie, Canada, throwing down eleven barns and doing much mischief to the farmers.

The Whitehall Emporium states that every steam-boat from Canada brings on an average, 100 Irish passengers—emigrants.

The Earl of Dalhouse, Governor General of Canada, returned to Quebec on the 12th inst. from a visit to Nova Scotia.

A suicide under very affecting circumstances, was committed at East Guilford, (Conn.) on the 6th inst. by a man named Parsons Kelsey. He had for some time been partially deranged. On the 20th of July he began to shave himself, and his wife watched him as usual; but being busy, she left him for a moment; returned immediately and found that he had stepped out at the door; she ran to him, and arrested him just as he was taking the razor from his throat. He had cut both pipes, but had not opened the jugular vein. His reason was immediately restored—he wrote on a slate, and continued to communicate his feelings in that way, expressing the deepest regret at what he had done. He was a worthy man, and much respected. He died of starvation—said he was so hungry that he could eat grass, but could swallow nothing, of course, and all attempts to insert food into his stomach failed.

Indian Outrages.—The St. Louis papers give the following account of another Indian outrage.

"Mr. John M'Knight, a respectable citizen of this place was killed sometime in May last, on the head waters of a branch of the Arkansas, by the Camanches Indians. He had gone thither with a party of about twenty, to trade with the Indians, and had erected a fort. He left the fort alone on some business at a distant village, and never returned. The Indians informed those who remained in the fort that he had been killed; and were seen afterwards wearing some articles of his apparel. The party, from one of which we have obtained this information, have just arrived after a fatiguing journey from their fort, near the Spanish boundary, which they left on the 13th of last month. They sustained no other injury to their persons, though they were robbed of almost all their effects."

An attempt has been made to murder a Mr. Culpepper, a shop-keeper, in Camden county, N. C. He was decoyed out of his store in the night, by a negro, and fired upon by some person in waiting for that purpose. It is believed that he would have been killed on the spot, had he not been protected by a post, into which 13 or 14 slugs entered. Mr. C. instantly fell, and upon examination, seven slugs were found to have taken effect in different parts of his body, some of which have been extracted, but it is the opinion of the attending Physician, that his wounds will prove mortal.

A ROGUE CAUGHT.

Reading, Aug. 23.—We are gratified to state that Dr. James Hamilton, alias John Randolph Bedford, alias G. Gallop, who married the daughter of Mr. Jonathan Tompkins, of Belleville, New Jersey, on the 28th of June last, and who after conveying her to Philadelphia and placing her amongst entire strangers, deserted her on the 10th of last month, was apprehended and secured in the jail of this county yesterday morning. It appears from the advertisement describing this villain, and by which he was recognized, that he in July 1822, married a lady in Woodstock, Vermont, and that after having robbed his wife's family, he deserted her. So minutely were his person and clothing described in the advertisement, that the magistrate (William Schoener, Esq.) did not hesitate a moment to make out a mittimus.

The public are indebted to Messrs. O'Brien and Foster, for his early apprehension, who with a zeal worthy of the cause of Justice, promptly pursued the most energetic measures to accomplish their laudable purpose. It is said he had made an attempt to ingratiate himself into the favour of a family in the vicinity of this borough, intending to play a third trick of villainy. He arrived in this place on the 12th of July, and applied to Messrs. O'Brien and Foster for work in the capacity of a shoemaker—his genteel appearance, being clothed in the very best, operated in his favour, and he was employed, but was soon found to be a very indifferent workman, which convinced those gentlemen that he could not be a shoemaker by profession, and which excited suspicion that finally eventuated in his apprehension.—*Journal.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Thursday afternoon last, as a waggon was returning from Derby, to this city, in which were Mrs. Ames, wife of Mr. Charles Ames, merchant, of New-York, their son, 13 months old, Miss Marshall, (daughter of capt. Samuel B. Marshall, of this city.) and Mr. Ames' clerk, near the top of the long hill, west of the gate on Rimmon Falls turnpike; the horse became unmanageable, (probably from the circumstance of being detained by a previous accident,) ran down the hill, threw all the passengers out of the waggon, and one wheel passing over the head of the child, killed him instantly. Miss Marshall was severely bruised, and Mrs. Ames was considerably injured. The young man escaped unhurt. Difficulty seemed to threaten them about the time they left Derby; for the waggon broke down soon after they started, and they were obliged to procure another. The waggon fell over by the dropping off of a wheel; and Mrs. Ames, after recovering, remarked, with the fond feeling of a mother, that she had bruised her arm, but had saved her child by that means—little aware of the fate which awaited the child in one short hour.—*New Haven Register.*

Boston, Aug. 23.—Com. Bainbridge arrived in this city yesterday from Philadelphia, and we learn, will receive the command of the Navy Yard in Charleston, from Capt. Hull this day. We also learn, that the citizens of Charleston have made arrangements for giving the Commodore a cordial welcome to his old quarters, with an invitation to partake of a Collation in the Town Hall.

Zanesville, Aug. 12.—We are informed by a gentleman upon whose authority we can surely rely, that Governor Cass, who was appointed by the President, under an act passed at the last session of Congress, to negotiate with the Moravian Society and Indians, for a re-cession to the United States of their land lying in Tuscarawas county, has succeeded in making a purchase upon favourable terms. It is probable, therefore, that this valuable land will before long be brought into market. [*Messenger.*

New Orleans, July 23.

The Secretary of the Board of Health reports *forty seven deaths* from the 15th to the 21st of July. Seven of these were cases of FEVER, thus classified: 'fever' 2; 'bilious fever' 2; 'typhus fever' 1, 'malignant putrid fever' 1; 'malignant fever' 1.

It is a fact, which, however tenacious we may be of the prosperity of the city, we will not conceal that New-Orleans is, for this season of the year, sickly; and that many cases of *fever* (in its *generic sense*) do prevail. [*Ibis.*

A letter from Lima to the editor of the New-York American, represents it as probable that the war in Peru will be finished in the course of a few months. The Royalists have their quarters at Huyanco.—Their force amounts to about 4000 infantry, and 1200 cavalry. The force of the republicans at Lima consists of 6000 men, exclusive of Colombians, of whom there were already 2500 present, and 3,600 more expected hourly. Besides these, it was thought a reinforcement of 1500 would arrive in about ten days, and a force of not less than 3000 was expected from Chili.

Extract of a Letter, dated Havana, Aug. 6.

"The news of the insurrection in the Island of Barbadoes was immediately communicated to our excellent Governor, whose attention no doubt has been somewhat awakened towards the security of this Island. Our political destiny is, under existing circumstances, very critical, but we hope that peace and tranquillity will be preserved among us, on account of the great interests that are at stake."

INVENTION OF PRINTING.

Brussels, July 13.—The secular feast of the invention of Printing, was celebrated on the 10th of this month at Harlæm, with the greatest solemnity. All the houses and streets were decorated; the great church was opened at 8 o'clock, and more than 5000 persons took seats in the greatest order. The retinue arrived at half past 10, when the ceremony commenced by a symphony and chaunts. Professor Palm afterwards delivered a discourse, in which he showed that Harlæm had been the cradle of printing, and developed all the advantages which had resulted from this important discovery. The poet Tollins succeeded him, after which the retinue proceeded to the town house, which they left at half past two for the Hout, where they consecrated the monument erected to the memory of Laurens Coster. This monument bears two inscriptions, the objects of which are stated; one in Latin and the other in the national language. The arms of the city of Harlæm, as well as those of the family of Coster were also placed in it. The poet Arntzenius recited a beautiful poem on the inaugural feast. The Governor of Northern Holland invited the principal persons engaged in the ceremonies, to a superb royal banquet; medals and narratives of this important event had already been sent there by the regency. Different games and beautiful fire works succeeded the banquet; the bouquet of the latter being the representation of a temple dedicated to Coster, was particularly admired. New feats were celebrated the next day, which terminated by a general illumination.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 7th July, says: "We have long made up our minds that Canada is not worth the expense it costs us; and that happy would it have been for this country, if it had been given to the United States in the peace of 1784. We should think any minister deserved well, both of the Canadians and of the English, who by mutual consent of the governors and the governed, should get a couple of millions from the Americans in purchase of our sovereignty of that territory."

A British frigate lately brought to England from India, a present to the King from the Nabob of Oude, of several articles valued at £200,000. Among them is a sword set in diamonds, a belt, a sword knot of diamonds and other costly jewels, with an emerald of great value suspended to it.—This emerald is said to be the largest extant, and nearly the size of an egg. The ship has also brought out a Bird of Paradise alive, it being the first attempt of the kind which has been made with success, and as a present to the Princesses, a bull and cow of a small white breed, which the Hindoos worship.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, August 30, 1823.

Our regular carrier for the N. W. district, is prevented by sickness from serving the paper—we request those who may be neglected to give information at the office.

A considerable degree of sickness at present exists, more particularly in the vicinity and liberties of this city. The fever and ague or fall and remittent fever, with some cases of bilious, we believe, are the prevailing disorders. Perhaps it may, in great part, be traced to the careless and unnecessary exposures to the night air, which is considered at this season of the year, particularly injurious. We would take the liberty of cautioning our fellow-citizens against exposing themselves without doors after night-fall when it can conveniently be avoided. This precaution with an attention to diet, under a firm reliance on the goodness and care of an all-wise Providence, may be the means of preserving to us that blessing, whose value is never duly appreciated until taken from us.

Two or three arrivals have taken place at this port, New York and Baltimore, since our last, furnishing accounts from Europe of a recent date. The rumours and speculations of the Foreign journalists, respecting the probable success of the contending armies of France and Spain, with which these papers abound, are so vague and contradictory, that we can place little reliance on them ourselves, and believe they would not afford sufficient interest to our readers for us to republish them. The cause of the Constitutionalists is daily losing adherents, from the powerful inducements held out by the French for desertion, and we fear the prospect of re-establishing the rights of the people against the arbitrary measures of the *unholy Alliance* of crowned heads is becoming less tenable.

On Thursday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as the steam-boat Pennsylvania, was coming down the Delaware, she unfortunately ran down a market boat opposite Vine street. There were two persons in the boat, and one of them, a young lad, was drowned.

It is stated in the Democratic Press of yesterday, that the Rev. Wm. Hogan has sent in his resignation as Pastor of St. Mary's Church—which had been accordingly accepted.

As we are all, as members of society, interested in the support and maintenance of those fundamental principles, which cement and preserve in unity the social compact, without which, good order and regularity (those qualities so prominently requisite to the well being, and in fact existence of society) cannot be maintained, it necessarily follows, from every principle of justice and harmony, that it is not only the individual interest but the absolute duty of every member of the community to lend his support to the requirements of justice and exert his influence more especially when occasion presents, to discountenance every act which may have, however indirectly, a tendency to weaken or subvert the principles which constitute the basis and usefulness of the body politic.

These sentiments, in themselves sufficiently obvious, more especially presented themselves to our notice from a late incident, which, inconsiderable in itself, separately considered, tends strongly to illustrate the principles referred to in the preceding remarks.—An individual in this city, some time in the course of last week, having lost several articles, on apprehending the thief and recovering his property, considered it of no importance to permit the thief quietly to depart, on the plea of the trouble attending a prosecution, &c.; thus giving him additional inducements to commit further depredations on society.

Is not this a breach of the obligation due by individuals to the community? doubtless—and whether from private, interested motives, or a spirit of misplaced charity, we consider it equally culpable in the individual who can thus forget or neglect the duty he owes to himself and his fellow citizens.

COMMUNICATION.

From the efficacy which the administration of 'Snyder's Stomachic Bitter Cordial, had upon a child of the writer, induces him thus to notice it for the benefit of those afflicted with the summer complaint. The child is about 13 months old, and was taken ill with a great looseness of her bowels, sick stomach and loss of appetite, so that in a few days she became much reduced:—Many things were done in order to arrest the complaint, and the child sent to the country for a week, but all in vain. After her return to the city, a teaspoon full of the above named Bitter Cordial, well sweetened with loaf sugar, was given in the morning, which appeared to prevent a return of the sickness: the dose was repeated every day, until the child was entirely cured:—in the course of two days, her appetite returned, and in three or four from the first time of her taking the Bitter Cordial, her bowels were so much improved, that it became unnecessary to continue the medicine any longer.

The Bitter Cordial may be had at the store of Z. Holmes, No. 28, Lombard-street, with the necessary printed directions.

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,		$6,50
RYE do.		2,87½
CORN MEAL,		2,62½
WHEAT IN GRAIN,		1,20 a 1,30
RYE do.		60 a 70
CORN do.		45 a 55
BARLEY,		55 a 50
JERSEY PORK,	Mess	14,50 a $15
	Prime	12,50 a 13
	Cargo	11 a 11½
WESTERN Do.		12,50 a 13,00
BEEF, (Philad.)	Mess	$9,00 a 12,00
HAMS,		10 a 12½ cts.
LARD, Jersey,		10 a 11 cts.
Do. Pennsylvania,		7 a 8
TOBACCO, Virginia	cwt.	$4 a 10
Do. Kentucky		3 a 6,50

A Guide to the Game of Draughts.

GAME No. 23.—Whites move first.

22 to	18	4 to	8	22 to	18	7 to	10
10	14	29	25	1	5	30	26
24	19	11	16	18	9	14	17
11	16	19	15	1	14	21	7
27	24	7	11	26	22	2	18
16	20	24	19	11	18	23	14
31	27	9	13	22	15	16	30
8	11	18	9	3	7	14	9
25	22	5	14	28	24	black wins.	

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	46	66	112
In Baltimore,	13	34	47
In New-York,	42	62	104

In Philadelphia, 48 persons died in the city, and 64 in the county; 12 were from the Alms-House, and 10 people of colour are included in the total amount—of which number, 56 were under five years of age.

In Baltimore, of the 47 deaths reported, 29 were under five years of age—11 died of the measles.

In New-York, there were 48 deaths under three of age.

Forty-seven deaths were reported at New-Orleans during the week ending on the 21st ult. including two of malignant fever.

Public Sales at Auction.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

On Wednesday and Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, on a credit,

A valuable assortment of Fresh imported Dry Goods, in lots.

Also, a general assortment of Domestic Goods.

Package Sale of Domestic Goods.

On Thursday morning, the 4th of September, at half past 9 o'clock, on a liberal credit,

Three Hundred Packages Domestic Goods,

Consisting in part of the following articles—3-4, 9-8 and 4-4 brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings of the most approved manufactures, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 plaids and checks, blue and mixt cassinets of superior, middle and common qualities, 7-8 and 4-4 blue, mixt and brown linseys, 5-4 and 6-4 twilled kerseys, negro cloths, red and white flannels, Uxbridge cotton sewings, assorted, in boxes of 50lbs. of superior quality.

NOTICE—The above goods will be opened for inspection, and catalogues delivered one day previous to the sale.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

Olympic Theatre.

TICKETS of free admission for the fall Season which will continue from the 1st September till first December next, during which time the greatest novelty will be offered to the public,

For Sale Cheap, by

PRATT & DAVIS,

At the Philadelphia Lottery Office,

No. 62 Chesnut street, between 2d & 3d sts.

aug. 30—1t

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst. at Reading, Pa. by the [illegible] J. F. Geier, Mr. GENNARINO PERSICO, the celebrated artist from Naples, (Italy,) now of Philadelphia, to the truly amiable and accomplished Mrs. ELIZABETH KENNEDY, eldest daughter of J. M'Knight, Esq. Cashier of the Pennsylvania Branch Bank in the borough of Reading.

On the 14th inst. at Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa. Mr. JOHN DONLEY, merchant, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH SHOEMAKER, daughter of Col. E. Shoemaker.

On the 19th inst. at Christ Church, in Middletown, Conn. THOMAS HALE, Esq. of Philadelphia, to ALMY SOPHIA, eldest daughter of the late James Casey, Esq.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. MARY SMITH, widow of Robert Smith, Esq. aged 90.

On Wednesday morning last, Dr. JAMES [illegible] EWING.

On the 24th inst. Mr. DAVID HOGAN, Bookseller, aged 30.

On Thursday morning, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. MARGARET REYNOLDS.

On Thursday morning, Miss MARY M'KEAN, aged 18.

On Thursday morning, Mr. JOSEPH MARCER, aged 56.

On Monday, MARY CRAIG, only daughter of Mr. Mathew Newkirk, merchant.

On Sunday last, Miss MARGARET BROWN, aged 23.

On Sunday, at his farm in Roxborough, Mr. WILLIAM T. STOCKTON, aged 41.

On Monday morning, JOSEPH BECKMAN, son of Mr. Daniel Beckman.

On Sunday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH FARRAH, aged 94.

On Saturday, Mr. FREDERICK HOECKLEY, aged 65.

On Friday evening, the 22d inst. Mr. WILLIAM H. VAN [illegible]

On Wednesday evening, of a long illness, SAMUEL BARCLAY, aged 64.

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. ELIZABETH COX, wife of Richard Cox.

On Friday morning, ANNA MARGARETTA SEVEKE, consort of Godfrey Seveke, aged [illegible]

On the 25th inst. Mrs. SARAH DOUGHERTY, aged 92.

On Friday morning, of a short and severe illness, Mrs. JOHANNA BABAD.

On Thursday, after a long and trying illness, Mrs. SUSANNA YOUNG, aged 55.

At Kimberton, Chester county, on the evening of the 20th inst. SUSANNA, daughter of Emmor Kimber, aged 14 years and 3 months.

On the 24th inst. at Germantown, Mr. CONRAD CARPENTER, aged 58.

On Sunday, at Frankford, Mrs. RACHEL HAINES, wife of John Haines.

On the 24th inst. ELIZABETH W., widow of the late Caleb Hughes, of Penn township.

On the 19th inst. at Baltimore, Mr. JOHN YAGER, jr. formerly of this city, aged 46.

Drowned, from on board the sloop Henrietta, on her passage from Philadelphia to N. Carolina, on the 25th ult. WM. DOVE, a native of Yorkshire, Eng. and late a resident of this city.

On the 11th inst. after a lingering disease, of a consumptive nature, Mr. ISRAEL JANNEY, an old resident of Loudoun county, Virginia; a philanthropist and conspicuous member of the Society of Friends.

Seminary for Females.

At No. 95, Pine Street.

SAMUEL J. WITHY, A. M. instructs females in the various branches of education. Junior Class will be taught, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, with the use of maps and globe, history, and natural history, at $8, per quarter. The Senior Class will be instructed in the above named branches, and also, drawing of maps, astronomy, mythology, natural, moral and mental philosophy, mathematics and philosophy of natural history, at $10, per quarter. —Latin, in addition to the above, for Junior Class $10. Senior Class $12 per Quarter. French or Spanish Languages, Botany, Chemistry, or Mineralogy $10 per quarter. S. J. W. will endeavour to procure the best assistant teachers. Having the experience of several years, and opportunities of examining the best systems of education that has been adopted, he hopes to satisfy all. Pupils will be instructed in any of the above branches separately.

Reference to R. Patterson, President of the Mint; Dr. Atlee, sen. or Gen. Wm. Duncan.

aug 30—1t*

BAKER'S

Exchange and Intelligence Office,

FRANKLIN COURT,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, &c.

Also, WET NURSES.

FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 16 and 5—18 and 10—a *Black Boy* 16 and 5—do. 17 and 14—do. 21 and 7.

TO BIND, a number of white and coloured boys and girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to *Sell or Let*, entered gratis.

Families provided with *domestics*, with *good recommendations.* aug 30—tf

What tortures tear us, and what horrors thrill,
Thus that small imp, a tooth, a simple bone,
Can make fair Ladies, and great Heroes groan.

Reflections on the Teeth, No. 9,

CONTAINING information on the six upper front Teeth, may be seen in the American Daily Advertiser from Saturday, 2d August, until Friday, 5th Sept. and the subject will be [illegible] in No. 10, on Saturday, Sept 6.

All persons who have teeth far gone into a state of decay, may receive benefit by giving my advertisement under the head of *Stumps*, an attentive perusal—it may be seen throughout the year in the Columbian Observer.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

aug 2—5t Office No. 172 Vine above 5th.

Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.

THE Subscriber informs persons at a distance, that he will furnish Steam Engines, of the best workmanship, and warranted for any length of time, at the following *reduced* prices, viz:—4 horses power, $1200; 8 horses power, $1800; 12 do. $2200; 16 do. $2500, and other power in proportion.

He is also prepared for Boring, turning of heavy rollers, and in wood, brass and iron, millwright-work, forging, and making of patterns, and machinery of every description with despatch, and on reasonable terms.

THOS. HOLLOWAY.

Philad. July 12th, 1823—d

Bottling Establishments,

South-west corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets, and 75, Dock street.

GEO. RIDOUT having taken to the Bottling trade of Messrs T. & G. Smith, (Arch street) respectfully acquaints the friends of those gentlemen, that in addition to his stock of Malt Liquor, of the most approved brewers in this city, he will always have a supply of *Burlington Ale*, and all orders they may favour him with will be promptly attended to.

Merchants and masters of vessels, supplied on liberal terms.

THE OLIO.

"VARIETY'S THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE,
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

FINIS CORONAT OPUS.

Tom prais'd his friend, who [illegible] chang'd his state,
For binding fast himself and Kate,
In union so divine;
"Wedlock's the end of life," he cried,
"Too true, alas!" said Jack, and sigh'd,
"'Twill be the end of mine."

NEW PUZZLES.

I am in butter and in cream; I am never in milk or cheese; I am not in a pail. I am in a churn; I am not in the city, but I am in the country. I am never in a pasture, but always in a barn. I am never in a potato, but always in a turnip. I am not in wheat; I am in rye. I am never in weeds, and always in clover. I am not in hay, though I am in straw. I am never at leisure; I am always at hard work. I am never in a tub, though always in a barrel. I am constantly in the world, but never in the globe.

Four things I saw, and what they were
I beg you will to me declare;
For though they were but four exact,
Thirteen they were full as compact.
I cut off half, and then could find
That there was eight still left behind;
What seems more strange, though very sure,
Those eight remaining were but four.

HABIT.

Dr. Plot in his history of Staffordshire, tells us of an idiot that lived within the sound of a clock, who was always amusing himself by counting the hours of the day, whenever it struck.—The clock being spoiled, the idiot continued to strike and count the time [illegible], in the same manner he did before.

A lady in this city has contracted the habit of counting the panes of glass in the house, the moment she casts her eye upon the window. She has repeatedly assured her friends, it is impossible to cure herself of the habit, and that the sense of weariness and pain from associating the number of panes with the idea of a house or window, is a hundred times worse than the labour of superintending the concerns of her family.

A boy in Vermont, accustomed to working alone, was so prone to whistling that as soon as he was by himself, he unconscientiously commenced.—When asleep, the muscles of the mouth, chest, and lungs were so completely concatenated in this association, he whistled with astonishing shrillness. A pale countenance, loss of appetite, and almost total prostration of strength, convinced his mother it would end in death if not speedily overcome; which was accomplished by placing him in the society of another boy, who had orders to give him a blow as often as he began to whistle.

An attorney insensibly contracted a habit of numbering his steps, when walking, and, when in his office, of thinking how many paces distant were certain places in the neighbourhood. He found it nearly impossible to meditate on any other subject. He fancies a cure was effected by walking over a stream, on a pole, where he was in imminent danger of being drowned.

A trunk maker, in England, could never refrain from biting his nails, at a moment of leisure. In 1816, every appearance of a nail on the left fingers and right thumb was obliterated.

A child in New Hampshire who was usually seated in the meeting house, on the Sabbath, opposite an old gentleman who laboured under chorea sancti viti, contracted the habit of imitating distorted features, to such a degree, that its face was continually in a grimace. The child was cured by working at needle work, before a mirror.

A pious woman in the eastern section of New Hampshire, who drew large quantities of water from a deep well, with a pole, was repeatedly observed, at her evening devotions before the bible, unconsciously moving her arms all the while, as in drawing the bucket from the well.

Mr. C who committed suicide two years since, was constantly pinching his left cheek, if his left hand was not otherwise employed.—The consequence was a hard callous, of the size of a dollar, formed over the buccinator muscle that materially injured his speech: he could not blow out a candle, nor bring his lips to the blowing hole of a flute, on which he was formerly a good player.

Peter Puff—Auctioneer, dyer, and man milliner—mends clocks and makes wigs—tunes piano fortes and cuts corns—man midwife and horse shoer—bellows maker and teacher of psalmody—has a diploma from Gretna Green, and another from Aberdeen—attends at all times and places from break of day till 8 o'clock the next morning to unite the votaries of Hymen, inoculate children, bleed horned cattle and other vermin—ring pigs' noses and the parish bells, and performs all kinds of manual operation by steam, water and thirty-ass-power, without touching hand or foot to the machinery.—*Irish Paper.*

The Sailor at Auction.—At an evening sale, by auction, of Books, a sailor, half seas over, was vociferous and troublesome. The auctioneer, having in vain tried to silence him, proceeded to turn him out. Jack entreated that he might stay long enough to make a bid. "I wont take your bid," said the auctioneer. "You will" said Jack—"for I'll bid you—*adieu.*"

NEGRO PUN.

The following short but pithy dialogue passed between two negroes in Northampton county, Virginia, soon after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at the siege of Little York.

Mingo.—Hailoo, brudder Sam—how you do?

Sam.—O, don no, brudder Mingo—mighty poorly.

Mingo.—Poorly! indeed! you no hear de news?

Sam.—No. What sorter news?

Mingo.—Why, don't you know dat are great man dey call Cornwallis?

Sam.—Yes, I hear nuff 'bout him shooting after white folks all over de country.

Mingo.—Well, I spose you know Gin'ral Washington?

Sam.—O yes—I knows ole masser.

Mingo.—Well, I tell you what; he no Cornwallis now, he *Cob wallis*—Gin'ral Washington jus shell all de corn off him *too slick.*

Apple Jelly.—It is not known, perhaps, so generally as it ought to be, that apples make an excellent jelly. The process is as follows:—They are to be pared, quartered, the core completely removed, and put into a pot without water, closely covered, and placed in an oven over a fire. When pretty well stewed, the juice is to be squeezed out through a cloth, to which a little white of egg is added, and then the sugar. Skim it previous to boiling, then reduce it to a proper consistence, and an excellent jelly will be the product.

ENGRAVING

[illegible]

HARDWARE.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD GOODS, per ships Delaware, Montezuma and Fanny from Liverpool, which with their former stock comprises an excellent assortment, and will be sold at very reduced prices for CASH or acceptances amongst which are the following;

Frying Pans.
Shovels and Spades.
Trace Chains
Halter Chains.
Anvils and Vices.
Sad Irons.
Shoe Hammers.
Shoe Pincers.
Britannia Table & Tea Spoons
Iron do. do.
Spectacles, Screws.
Augers, Gimblets.
Iron and Brass Wire.
Butt Hinges.
Parliament do. H. H. do.
Chest and Table Brass Hinges
Screws of all descriptions.
Fine Plate & Bonbury stock Locks.
Patent & Common Curry Combs
Dressing Combs.
Pocket Combs.
Iron & Steel Blade Squares.
Bolts, Fish Hooks.
Thimbles, Lamps.
Thumb & Nob Latches.
Table and Desert Knives and Forks.
Pocket, Pen & Barlow Knives
Razors and Scissors.
Corn's Edge Tools
Files of all descriptions.
Straw Knives, Sheep Shears.
Wilson C. S. Shoe & Butcher Knives.
Palate Knives of all sizes.
Braces and Bitts.
Spanish Knives.
Pruning Knives.
Commode Nobs.
Bed Caps, Pad Locks.
Scotch Spring and common Nob Locks.
Chest, Cupboard & Till Locks.
Drawing Knives.
Iron and Steel Knitting Pins.
Pins in pounds.
Best Silver eyed and common Needles.
Hemming's Needles.
Patent Iron Tea Kettles.
Saucepans.

And a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

Cut Nails of all sizes, (made by hand) wrought Nails of all sizes; a complete assortment of cut Tacks, cut and wrought Sprigs, Hollow Ware, and Planes of all kinds to which the attention of Country Merchants and others is respectfully solicited, by

DOUGHTY & BUDD,
No. 45 Market street.

may 17—tf

MUSICAL CURIOSITY.

LOUIS XVI. and his Queen Maria Antonette, were remarkable for their taste in elegant furniture and the mechanic arts as well as music. Among the wonders of their palace, was a clock much celebrated in Paris, and described in the Journals of the time, as quite a prodigy of art. The clock played twenty different tunes upon an organ and piano forte, both of which instruments were enclosed within its case. The King and Queen having lost their heads, this musical curiosity was purchased by the late Governor Morris, then American Minister at Paris, and by him was brought to Philadelphia in the year 1793. It is now in John Gibbs's Lottery Office, No. 4 1-2, South Third-street, and is exhibited by him freely to all those, whose lucky stars lead them to purchase tickets and shares in the Union Canal or Pennsylvania State Lotteries, from him; and as well worth the price of a share of a ticket to see and hear as an object of curiosity.

june 21—tf

TAILORING,
At No. 93 RACE STREET.

ROBERT CAIN, thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 33 Arch street, to No. 93 Race street, two doors below Third street, where he solicits a continuance of their favours.

R. C. assures his friends that if any error of his should occur, he will be accountable for such.

Gentlemen who furnish their own cloth can have it made up, in a fashionable manner, at very moderate prices, for cash.

july 19—eo6m

FEVER & AGUE POWDERS.

THE efficacy of these Powders, in intermittent fevers, has been repeatedly proved. They are formed on the principles of correct medical practice, and are prepared from the best materials. Taken according to the directions they are perfectly innocent, and are confidently recommended, as a safe cure for that distressing epidemic, the Ague and Fever, which, if neglected, so frequently lays the foundation of other more serious and fatal diseases.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at

THOMAS M'CLINTOCK'S
Drug & Chemical Store, No. 107, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia;

Where also may be had a general assortment of genuine Drugs and Medicines, carefully selected and prepared, comprising most of the approved modern preparations and remedies, as SULPHATE of QUININE, Cinchonine or Ess, Salt of Bark, Sodaic, and Aperient Seidlitz Powders, Worm Tea, Pectoral Cough Lozenges, &c. &c.

8mo 16—4t*

WHO WANTS A PRIZE?

WE recommend those who are in want of any part of $57,400, to apply at the Philadelphia Lottery Office, for Tickets or Shares in the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
A. M'Intyre, Manager.

Which will positively be drawn on the 7th October next—the $57,400 as above, is divided into the following handsome prizes.

1 Prize of	$8,000	1	do	4,000
1 do	2336	1	do	2,000
2 do	1,000	10	do	200
4 do	500	36	do	100

With smaller prizes of various denominations too tedious to enumerate.

Tickets	$7 00 each	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87

And a package of 14 whole tickets		67 40
Halves	do	36 60
Quarters	do	16 85
Eighths	do	8 42

Capital Prizes, as in former classes, for sale at

Pratt & Davis's

Where was sold and paid the following handsome prizes in the former classes of this lottery:

Combination.	Register.		
9, 13, 27,	No. 2391	a prize of	$5000
3, 13, 27,	996		1000
4, 13, 30,	1814		1000
2, 13, 20,	738		400

Besides many of $100, 50, 25, &c. with many others too tedious to enumerate.

Orders post paid, will meet with strict attention.

Clubs dealt with on the most liberal terms. All lottery information given gratis. Aug. 23—2t

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Printing Materials as follows:

1 font Brevier, nearly new, about 270 lbs.—1 do. Small Pica, 314—1 do. Pica, 250—1 do. English, 100—1 do. Great Primer, 100—1 do. Columbian, slope, 16—2 imposing stones and stands—3 frames, Ramage make—1 font Double Pica, 90 lb. —1 do. Cannon, 30—1 do. Five Line Pica, 45—1 do. Seven Line do. 45—1 do. Ten Line do. 45—1 Standing Press, small size—1 pair royal Chases—1 do. medium do. With a quantity of paper boards, letter boards, drying poles, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 21, south Second street.

aug 23—tf

Philadelphia, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, Kimberton & Yellow Springs
MAIL STAGE,

WILL leave Joseph Taylor's, sign of the ✝ Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock precisely. Breakfast at Mr. Jonathan Miller's, sign of the Buck on the Lancaster Turnpike, and arrive at James Bone's Inn, Yellow Springs, at 1 o'clock same day. Returning, will leave Yellow Springs, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, Dine at Mr. Miller's, and arrive at Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, same day.

This line can be excelled by none, as the stages are of the most approved construction, and are entirely new. The proprietors are determined to spare no pains to make this line comfortable, respectable and expeditious. And they therefore respectfully solicit and hope for a liberal patronage.

JOHN GRAY, }
WM. LEWIS, } Proprietors.

june 28—tf

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, and BELL-HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 42 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Casting, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Reel Plates, made of Brass or Iron. Heavy Bells, in the city of country, neatly hung.

[illegible]

BIRDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Canary Birds, Mocking Birds and Red Birds, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. N. B.—Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.

dec. 14—1y

THOMAS PHILLIPS,
LADIES' Fashionable Boot and Shoe

Maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has returned to the city, and recommenced manufacturing in the above line, at No. 131 SOUTH SECOND STREET, nearly opposite the Custom House, and next door to Isaac Avery's comb manufactory, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and particularly invites his former customers to call upon him again.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

may 31—tf

Fancy Japanned Chairs.

DAVID LAKE, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has Removed his establishment to No. 1??, NORTH FIFTH, above Wood Street, where he will continue to Manufacture and keep constantly for sale, FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS of the latest patterns, finished in the best stile and with good materials, as reasonable as they can be purchased in the city. All orders left with William and John West, at his old stand, will be Punctually attended to.—N. B. Old Chairs Repaired and Gilt.

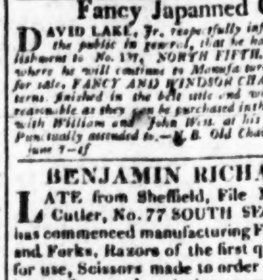
june 7—tf

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles.

oct6—tf

Whalebone for Ladies' Bonnets,

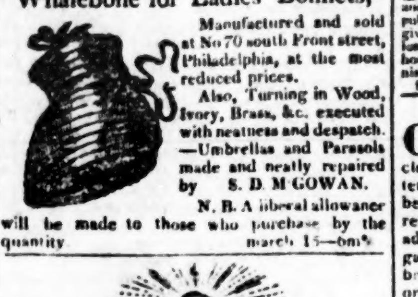


Manufactured and sold at No 70 south Front street, Philadelphia, at the most reduced prices.

Also, Turning in Wood, Ivory, Brass, &c. executed with neatness and despatch.—Umbrellas and Parasols made and neatly repaired by S. D. M'GOWAN.

N. B. A liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity

march 15—6m*



J. BUTTERWORTH's wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and all kinds of Tin Work for Machinery, under the Shoe store corner of Market and Third street, south side, and at No. 355 North Third street.

N. B. On hand, a quantity of American and English Combplate and Cleaners, of an excellent quality.

jan 4—6m

FURNITURE,

NO. 52, North Front Street, between Market and Arch streets. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has and intends keeping constantly on hand, a fashionable assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of Sideboards, Sofas, Bureaus, Plain and Claw Breakfast Tables, Dining do single and in setts, Lady's Work do. Candle Stands, and Bedsteads. Also, Fancy and Windsor Chairs, Curled Hair, Moss and Cat-tail Mattrasses. All warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and at a reduced price; worthy the attention of all those who may please to favour him with their custom.

T. NOSSITTER.

may 31—tf

Coaches, Carriages and Gigs.

William Cannon has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he can and will at a moment's notice, supply them with high-box Coaches, light Travelling Carriages, highly finished, full-mounted, six spring Gigs, light running Dearborns, of the latest and most approved construction; together with Match Horses of various colours, good speed, and safe action.——Skilful and careful Drivers will attend.

A *MOURNING HEARSE*, appropriately caparisoned always in readiness.

Orders from the Country thankfully received and instantly complied with, by application to him at No. 83, South Fifth Street.

may 31—3m

To Merchants and Others.

JONES & HARRISON, Dyers and Scourers, No. 102½ Arch street, four doors above Fifth, begs leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to *Dye, Restore, and Refold English, India, French and Italian Goods*, of every description; and they hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

☞ Merino shawls cleaned, so as to preserve the colors, Gentlemen's clothes wet or dry scoured, and pressed on improved principles. Ladies' Coats, Dresses, Shawls, &c. dyed to any pattern, or cleaned.

N. B. Articles for mourning at the shortest notice.

May 24—tf

THIS Ink, so well known for its superiority over all other like compositions, is kept for sale *only* by J. BILLINGS, (sole surviving Patentee) at the OIL and LAMP STORE, No 68 Chesnut Street

8 mo. 16—tf

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has Removed his WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOOD STORE,
From No. 2??, Market Street, to No. 51, NORTH SECOND STREET—between Market and Arch.

WHERE he offers for Sale a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinetts, Blankets, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Super super White Merino Flannel, Plain and Figured Bombazetts, Bombazines, Cambrick, Jaconett, Mull Mull, Book Muslins, &c. Domestic and Imported shirting Muslin, Domestic Plaid, Stripe Checks, &c. Irish Linens, Calico, Ginghams, Satins, Cotton Cassimeres, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Sewing Silks, Cottons, Patent Thread Needles, &c. Which will be disposed of at the most reduced prices.

July 26—tf W. M. HANSELL.

A few respectable Boarders

CAN be comfortably accommodated during the Summer season, at the Red Lion Inn, (late Ann Kemble's) three miles above Holmesburg on moderate terms. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and affords constant means of communication with the city.

may 17—tf

FOR SALE, CHEAP,
A SMALL SWORD,

Enquire at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.

august 23—tf

General Intelligence Office,
At the South-west corner of Third and Tammany streets, Philadelphia,

WHERE application may be made for information respecting houses, &c. to let, situations for boarders, clerks, storekeepers, teachers, journeymen, labourers, housekeepers, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, apprentices, &c. &c.—And those who have accommodations for tenants or boarders, or employment for any of the above description of persons, shall be supplied as promptly as practicable.

JOHN SIMMONS.

Northern Liberties, 8th mo. 1st. 1823.—3t

DAVID CLARK,

WEST Philadelphia, near the permanent Bridge, Market Street, *BOOK BINDER AND PAPER RULER.* Blank and Account Books ruled to various patterns, and bound in the handsomest manner. All kinds of old Books neatly and strongly rebound.

N. B. School Books and Stationary for sale. may 10—tf

SPRING CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from England and elsewhere, an elegant assortment of the best superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, FASHIONABLE STRIPES, &c. for the present and coming season.

SILVEIRA & BROWN,
Drapers & Tailors, No. 83, South Second street.

may 31—tf

JOHN PAGE,
Hat Manufacturer, No. 40 Market street,
OFFERS FOR SALE,

A good assortment of Fashionable and Plain Mens and Youths Water Proof Fur Hats, wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be bought in the city. White Hats made remarkably light—those who prefer to bespeak these Hats shall have them made according to order, at a very short notice.

june 28—eotf

PHARON GUERIN,

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN's HAIR DRESSER, No. 1 South Seventh street, (formerly occupied by Mr. Duboy, and latterly by John Suard) respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and hopes by his assiduity and attention to give general satisfaction. He cuts Hair after the most fashionable manner, and waits on his customers at their own houses. Gentlemen who are regular customers will be furnished with Shaving Boxes for their own use exclusively.

P. G. will also keep an *Intelligence Office.* june 7—6m

ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

ON Tuesday, the 7th of October next, or earlier if the sale of tickets will warrant it, the 6th class, new series, Union Canal Lottery, will be determined without fail, and the prizes, (as usual) be immediately cashed.—The public will bear in remembrance that this Lottery is granted for the advancement and improvement of Internal Navigation, and it behoves every individual to come briskly forward, and by the purchase of a ticket or share, aid in facilitating this grand and important undertaking—their venture may be the means of enriching them for life—the chances at least are considerably in their favour. Wealth will flow in abundance from the wheels of the lottery—as well as from the operation of the Canal.

Recollect also, that Tickets will shortly advance to $8, and that now they can be had for $7. The saving of a dollar though last is not least an object worthy of recollection now-a-days.

$57,400,

Will be cut up in prizes as follows, for the bold and venturesome.

$8,000, $4,000
$2336, $2000, $1000, $1000,

Besides numerous others of $500, 200, 100, 50, &c.

Tickets only	$7 00	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87½

Package of whole tickets		$67 40
Halves,	do.	33 70
Quarters,	do.	16 85
Eighths,	do.	8 42

Capital Prizes, as in former classes, for sale at

FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S OFFICE,

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127 Chesnut street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office, and the United States' Bank.

august 2.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

1	of	8,000	is	$8,000
1		4,000		4,000
1		2,335		2,336
1		2,000		2,000
2		1,000		2,000
4		500		2,000
10		200		2,000
36		100		3,600
72		50		3,600
432		12		5,184
3780		6		22,680
4340	Prizes.			$57,400
7140	Blanks.			
11480	Tickets.			

Tickets	$7 00	Quarters	$1 75
Halves	3 50	Eighths	87½

Packages embracing the forty-two numbers in halves, quarters or eighths, for sale by

P. I. Decker,

N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets.

aug 23—tf

Pennsylvania State Lottery.
THIRD CLASS.
Draws again on Monday week.

THE scheme contains many rich Capital Prizes, among which are, 2 of $5000—2 of $2000—2 of 1500—4 of 1000—10 of 200—12 of 100—16 of 50—4156 of 5. Price of Tickets, $7—shares in proportion.

Union Canal Lottery,
SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
To be drawn on the 7th of October next.
HIGHEST PRIZE, $8,000.

Tickets and Shares in the above Lotteries may be had at

GIBBS's

Lucky Office, No. 4½ South Third street, Philadelphia, where have been sold most of the capital prizes in former classes.

aug 9—tf

THIMBLE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber continues the manufacture of GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, at his old stand, No. 65, Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets, on as low terms and as good quality as can be obtained. Also has on hand an assortment of Jewellery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c.

nov. 23—tf JAMES PETERS.

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street*, between Second and Front streets, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive Shoes to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.*

aug 3—tf

Just imported from London,

TWELVE of the newest different Pattern Chairs, of solid rose wood, imitation rose wood, and Spanish mahogany, richly carved and inlaid: also several setts of solid Spanish Mahogany Chairs, with loose seats stuffed with best [illegible] hair, and covered with best horse hair seats—all are warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Ten solid Spanish Mahogany brass bound Portable Writing Desks, with secret drawers—eight Mahogany Sofas, and eight Spanish Mahogany Chests of Drawers—all are warranted of good dry materials and workmanship, and will be sold exceedingly cheap, at WHITE'S, *Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, No. [illegible] SOUTH* FRONT ST. *near the Drawbridge.*

June 7—tf

CHEAP TRAVELLING.

Only $2 50 [illegible] to New York, [illegible] Old Columbus [illegible] only 30 miles land [illegible] via BORDENTOWN and AMBOY.

Leaves the upper or north side of Market [illegible] wharf, every day, (Sundays) excepted, at [illegible] o'clock, and arrives in New York by Steam Boat William Penn, Capt. Myers, at 9 o'clock [illegible] morning—fare only Two Dollars Fifty Cents.

Through in one Day.

N. B. On Sunday the above line will leave the same wharf at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at New York at 7 o'clock, P. M. of the same day by Steam Boat William Penn. Fare through [illegible] DOLLARS. For seats apply at the Old [illegible] ed Coach and Steam Boat Office, No. 13, [illegible] Street, or of the Captain on board the [illegible].

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. [illegible]

aug. 9—tf

Piano Forte & Music Store,
No. 3 SOUTH THIRD STREET, NEAR MARKET.

J. G. KLEMM, of the late firm of KLEMM & BROTHER, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has reopened Store, at No. 3 South Third Street, near Market, where he has on hand and will constantly keep a general assortment of Musical Instruments, [illegible] Wire and other articles imported from the manufactory of G. & A. Klemm, in Germany, all of which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail. Having purchased from Messrs. [illegible] Hart, their entire Stock of Music Plates, he intends also carrying on the business of Printing and Publishing Music. The latest and most fashionable European and American Musical Publications can be had at his store now, and the stock will be continually increased.

For sale as above, one upright Piano Forte, [illegible] tension, by Wornum. 5 do. square, of good [illegible] and fine workmanship. 1 second handed, by [illegible] —3 second handed. Pianos bought and taken in exchange. Military Bands supplied with [illegible] instruments.

June 16—tf

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between Ebenezer Bassett, Complainant, }
And Joseph C. Dilke and Rachel his wife, Hugh F. Hollingshead, and William Platt, Defendants. }
On [illegible]
July 19, 182

IT appearing to this Court that the complainant has filed his bill in the above cause for a foreclosure and sale of certain mortgaged premises situate in the township of Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable on the second Tuesday of July inst. but that the defendants Hugh F. Holingshead, and William Platt, could not be found in this State, to be served therewith, and the said absent defendants have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Hugh F. Holingshead, and William Platt reside out of the State of New Jersey, and in the State of Pennsylvania.

It is thereupon on this nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, on motion of [illegible], solicitor of the complainant, by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants Hugh F. Holingshead and William Platt, appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the second Tuesday of October next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Hugh F. Holingshead and William Platt, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in the "Herald and Gloucester Farmer," a newspaper printed at Woodbury, in this State, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least, once in each week; and also within the said twenty days in "The Saturday Evening Post," a newspaper printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and continued therein for four weeks successively, at least once in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A True Copy,—WM. MYER, *Clerk.*

aug. 9—4t

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-first day of July, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1823, HEZEKIAH BURHANS, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"The Critical pronouncing Spelling-Book; containing the Rudiments of the English Language. To which are prefixed, the principles of English Pronunciation, compiled for the use of Schools, in the United States and Great Britain.—By HEZEKIAH BURHANS, Counsellor at Law.

"I consider a human soul without Education, like Marble in a Quarry; and what sculpture is to a block of Marble, education is to a human soul."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

aug 9—6w

Philadelphia Coat Scouring
ESTABLISHMENT.

Fair is the lily when by storms 'tis bent,
Fair is the wild flow'r [illegible] monument!
Fair is the diamond that rests upon the rose,
When the first rays of morn upon it flows;
But fairer far is Cupid's Golden dart.
And the first sigh from woman's captive heart.
And would you have in youth's fresh hour such prize,
And rivals to your "lady's love" defeat—
The heart soon follows where delights the eye;
And the true gate of love is 100 Chesnut street;
There gallants, by your "slighted truths" repair,
And COX will show you how to win the fair—
For lovely dames in shabby coats do mostly frown,
Then get them dressed, and [illegible] their proud hearts down.

A. COX, Jun.

TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 100, Chesnut Street, (directly opposite the Post Office,) respectfully informs his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam sponging, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is on quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeve linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashions, on the most reasonable terms. *.* All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths; this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season. july [illegible]

Lever Watches, Jewellery, &c.

S. WITHINGTON, No. 119 Chesnut street, has received an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches, Also, continues to manufacture Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. which will be sold at reduced prices, wholesale and retail. A variety of Ornamental Hair Work [illegible].

China Glass and Queens Ware.
MRS. MINSHALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she has removed from No. 1??, South Sixth, to No. [illegible] FOURTH STREET, where she keeps a general assortment of the above articles, and solicits the custom of her friends and the public generally.